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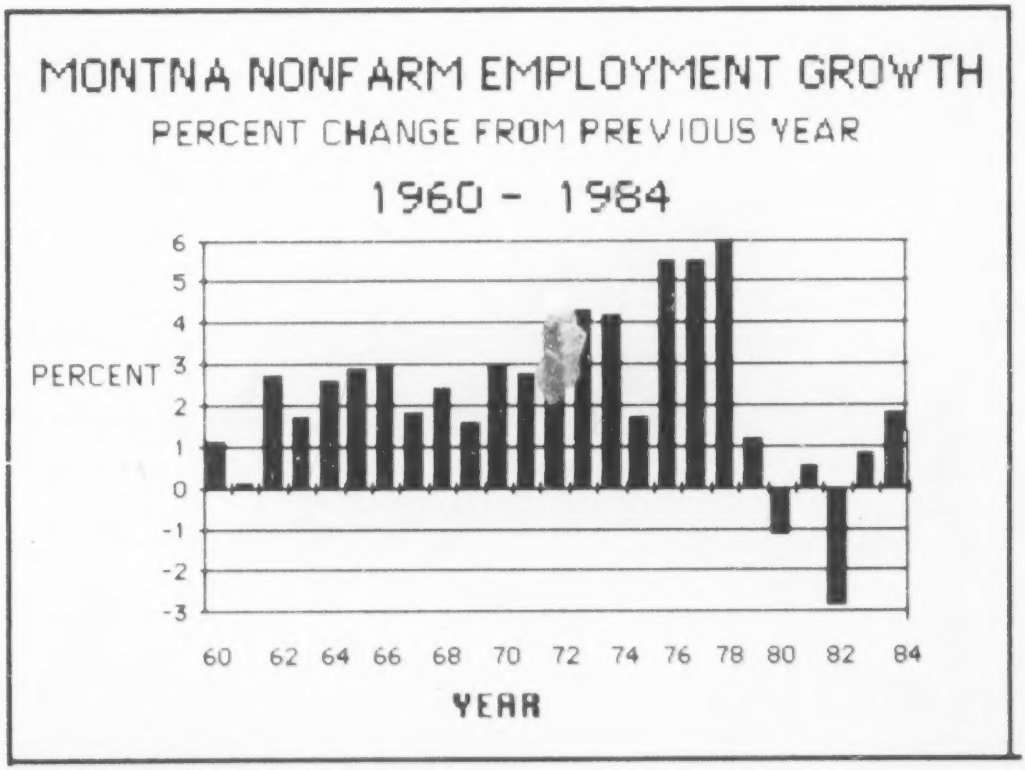
MONTANA

EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE QUARTERLY REPORT

THIRD QUARTER 1985



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EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES FOR MONTANA

The cover graph illustrates the yearly growth rate in the nonagriculture wage and salary employment. The slower growth rate years centers around the recession periods. Not since 1958 has a negative growth rate appeared in Montana's economy. The 1980's economic base has experienced a certain amount of erosion, creating greater possibility of a negative growth rate to occur again during a recession period.

MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

Quarterly Report

3rd. Qtr. 1985

STATE OF MONTANA

TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

Department of Labor and Industry

David E. Wanzenried, Commissioner

All statistics for labor force employment, unemployment, and unemployment rates contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis which is called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate Federal funds and to determine eligibility for Federal assistance programs.

Volume 15 - Number 3
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STATE OF MONTANA

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Dear Reader:

The purpose of this publication is to report labor market information for the state of Montana. Economic conditions in Montana are highlighted in narrative form and in statistical tables.

Most of the information is obtained through surveys of the population and employers in federal-state cooperative programs. Other sources of information include administrative records, selected economic indicators, and nationally collected statistics.

I am sure this publication will be useful to you. Any suggestions or comments for improvements are always welcome.

Sincerely,

Bob Rafferty

Bob Rafferty, Chief
Research & Analysis Bureau

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Glossary of Terms	i
Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook	1
TABLE I:	
I-A Montana Civilian Labor Force	11
I-B Montana Unemployment Rate Graph	12
TABLE II:	
Montana Labor Force Areas	13
TABLE III:	
III-A County Labor Force, 3rd month of quarter	14
III-B County Labor Force, 2nd month of quarter	15
III-C County Labor Force, 1st month of quarter	16
TABLE IV:	
IV-A Statewide Employment By Industry	17
IV-B Female Employment By Industry	18
TABLE V:	
V-A Hours and Earnings	19
V-B Real Spendable and Average Weekly Earnings	20
TABLE VI:	
The Consumer Price Index - U.S.	21
TABLE VII:	
New Business Firms in Montana	22
TABLE VIII:	
Comments on New Unemployment Insurance Reporting System	23
VIII-A Selected Unemployment Insurance Activities	24
VIII-B Quarterly Distribution of Regular Unemployment Insurance	25
VIII-C Cumulative Distribution of Regular Unemployment Insurance	26

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployed - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.

8. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income, Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

9. MSA - Metropolitan Statistical Area - as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

10. LFA - Labor Force Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

11. SDA - The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established to replace CETA in job search, placement, relocation, and especially training assistance. Each state designs local plans for JTPA programs through a Private Industry Council (PIC). Each PIC jurisdiction is known as Service Delivery Area (SDA). The two SDA's for Montana are known as Rural CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties) and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).

12. BENCHMARKING - It is a continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revisions. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample trends. The benchmark is established less frequently (usually once a year) based on sample or secondary data. In case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month - to - month changes in the level.

13. CES-790 Program - current employment statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state.

Montana Employment and Unemployment Situation
(In Thousands)

	SEP. 1985 Prelim	AUG. 1985 Revised	JUL. 1985 Revised	SEP. 1984 Revised
Civilian Labor Force	402.3	418.0	419.9	410.4
Employment	377.0	390.5	391.7	386.7
Unemployment	25.3	27.5	28.2	23.7
Unemployment Rate	6.3%	6.6%	6.7%	5.8%

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

STATEWIDE

Montana's employment and unemployment figures are indicating a significant change in the economic outlook. Non-farm employment had been improving since March 1983, but the 27 month growth pattern came to a halt in June 1985. When the monthly unemployment rate was compared to the same month one year ago, a 23 consecutive month series of a lower unemployment rate that started in September 1983 ended in August 1985. Meanwhile, the national economy is still in a modest uptrend.

In September the wage and salary employment survey points out that in the private sector only the service industry's employment improved over one year ago. There has been a loss of 2,600 jobs since last year: -300 in durable manufacturing; -400 in nondurable manufacturing; -700 in oil and gas exploration; -900 in construction; -300 in transportation; -600 in communications and utilities; -500 in wholesale trade; -200 in retail trade; and -100 in banking.

Several other state economic developments signal that the underlying conditions have weakened. Foremost is the decline in agriculture production caused by the past drought and current low crop prices. Montana's personal income from April through June declined 0.1 percent. Only three states experienced a drop in their personal income as the national average rose 1.1 percent. New businesses enrolling in the unemployment insurance program continued to fall off last years pace. The oil and gas exploration activity dwindled further - the rig count in October is 50 percent less than last year. Montana's construction contracts are 28 percent down from a year ago according to a national reporting system. Year-to-date 1984 was $446.7 million and year-to-date 1985 is $320.2 million in construction contracts.

Tourism turned in a mixed performance this summer. Visitation was up at attractions like the Custer Battlefield and Yellowstone National Park and down at Glacier National Park. The overall tourist season was on par with 1984 with increasing numbers of California and Washington visitors and declining Canadian sight-seers.

Recent tourism studies have been summarized in the autumn Montana Business Quarterly. Among the findings:

* Montana lacks a clearly defined image in the minds of a large number of potential vacationers.

* Of those who are familiar with Montana's vacation features, most give the state a good or an excellent rating.

* People from out of state rate the state's recreation opportunities especially highly.

* Those most likely to visit Montana are residents of nearby states who have blue collar, technical, or middle-management occupations, have yearly household incomes between $30,000 and $50,000, and are between the ages of 20 and 44.

This years oil and gas exploration decline follows the national trend, but Montana's reduction is more prevalent. Hopefully some of the pro-oil action taken by the state legislature will soon result in positive developments. Often U.S. oil activity hinges on the international developments, and the Middle East situation just cannot be predicted. In Montana, last year's oil production of 30 million bbls was a slight increase over 1983 output.

The Public Service Commission had a major shift in policy by allowing power companies to charge a lower electric or natural gas rate to certain major industrial users that are experiencing financial problems. There is an interruptible power stipulation included. Specifics of the policy need to be determined. In the first approval to a reduced electric rate for a chemical firm with 200 employees, the power company's stockholders are absorbing the cost differences.

All of the hospitals are experiencing financial strains and the rural hospitals have the most serious problems. State medical authorities estimate that between one-quarter and one-half Montana's smallest hospitals could close within the next 18 months, costing a number of small communities both their primary source of health care and their chief employer. A financial report of the state's hospitals noted that 10 of the 60 hospitals lost money last year. Nine of those 10 hospitals are located in rural or semi-rural areas and have fewer than 30 beds. Shorter stays, fewer patients and increasing competition are the major forces driving the health-care dollar from small towns.

GREAT FALLS MSA

Increased activities at Malmstrom Air Force Base will boost the Great Falls economy. In March 600 Strategic Air Command personnel will arrive for an eight-month stay. The personnel and 20 aircraft will be assigned to Great Falls until runway construction is completed on the Ellsworth Air Force base in Rapid City, S.D. About 200 of the staff will live in off-base hotels. Great Falls is one of the considered places for a permanent home for the mission when Ellsworth gets its B-1 bombers.

A Minuteman missle maintenance program provided 100 new jobs with 60 workers hired locally. The periodic repairs extend the life of missile silos and launch control facilities past the year 2000. About 10 percent of the work is contracted out to area subcontractors. Most of the workers drive to the work sites daily from Great Falls. Also, contracts totaling nearly $2.6 million have been awarded for various remodeling, repair, and expansion projects on the Malmstrom Air Force Base.

Great Falls has been selected as the site of an automated flight-service station. Billings was the original choice but controversy prompted a second round of bidding by seven Montana cities. The facility will be in full operation in the early 1990's with a staff of 56 high paying jobs. Under the bid conditions, the flight station's construction and maintenance cost is the city's responsibility.

Of the major construction projects, the largest is probably the 74-mile, $6.8 million powerline replacement between Great Falls and Conrad. About 400 workers are stringing lines and erecting power poles. The project had some delays from extra welding required on the metal poles and from abnormal moisture received late in the summer. The delays may keep the project from making the scheduled December 1 completion date. Retail trade expansion is lead by two discount stores and a combination food and drug store - a combined 232,000 square-foot construction of floor space. Local contractors were upset when they were not given an opportunity to bid on the food and drug store construction. The parent corporation is located in Salt Lake and a Utah firm was chosen to build the store.

Great Falls' two livestock auction markets have merged, saying northern Montana no longer has enough cattle to support two auction yards. Billings is the only Montana city left with two auction barns and they both are owned by the same firm. About 55-60 percent of cattle sold in the state are sold at auction facilities.

A Great Falls veterinarian has opened an animal clinic that will become a referral center for all of Montana and some outlying states and Canadian provinces. Its primary purpose is to serve as a specialty

center for other veterinarians. The center is large enough to accommodate 12 veterinarians and about 40 other employees.

BILLINGS MSA

The Bureau of Reclamation is closing its regional office in Denver and moving it to Billings. The consolidation could bring between 50 and 70 new government employees to Billings during the next six months. The bureau decided to combine the two offices to reduce government spending and to increase efficiency, and they found Billings the best choice.

An area railroad firm is constructing a new rail welding complex east of Laurel. The seven building facility will be used as a recycling center for used track and as a rail welding facility for joining new and used track into quarter-mile lengths. Most of the welding will be done by two electric welders weighing about 50 tons each.

Significant platinum and palladium deposits were discovered in the so-called Stillwater complex 80 miles southeast of Billings in the late 1960s, and now further test mining is planned. If the test mining phase shows positive results, and all government approvals are obtained, construction of necessary mine facilities could be completed for commercial production by late 1987. Between 50 and 100 workers will be used during the evaluation period.

In Carbon County two energy exploration projects started drilling and another is near approval. For some of the activity, helicopters are being used to shuttle equipment and workers to and from the testing area.

Montana's tallest commercial office building was completed this summer in Billings. The $15 million, 18 floor structure is anchored by a bank, and nearly 90 percent of the leasable space is committed.

The debate over whether Billings has a glut or a balance of office space has been increased by the 185,250 square foot tallest tower. General consensus indicates that the Class A space is more in balance, but the mid and low priced office space in the Magic City is considered in the glut catagory. Billings may experience a period of overbuild, not only in office space, but also in hotels and apartments. Multi-family building permits indicates this year's request is down by 62 percent in value compared to the same time last year. The declining occupancy rate for hotels and motels is a factor that developers will observe in future expansion plans. The number of rooms has nearly tripled in the last five years.

Leading the fall construction projects that will spill into next year are the new high school and the new $10 million jail. A new business park in southwestern Billings will be the site of considerable construction activity. Among the upcoming projects are: a health club, an office building, a 120-room hotel, a bank, and a 300,000 square-foot shopping center.

Two Billings developers are planning a $3.5 million condominium complex for people who are 55 years of age or older. Before they can start, the developers are waiting on several approvals from government agencies such as obtaining age restriction confirmation. Such certification would make the project the first private senior housing project in Montana.

MISSOULA - KALISPELL - SHELBY LFA

Manufacturing continues on the slow side. Lumber and wood industry's lay-offs have been mostly short term, but automation continues to reduce the work force required at lumber mills. A furniture manufacturer in Missoula failed to obtain a low interest loan from the city and now anticipates about 20 layoffs that were added on basis of the grant approval. In Polson a work force reduction for several weeks was necessary for a electronic firm and a honey plant. In Missoula a bakery plans a permanent closure at the end of November - resulting in a 30 job loss. About 20 drivers will keep their jobs and make area deliveries using bakery products delivered from Billings.

The Blackfeet Indian tribe has signed a multi-million dollar agreement with a major oil company to lease 250,000 acres on the reservation for oil and gas exploration. Two successful wells brought in since early August could set off a new exploratory campaign in the area.

Several housing projects are planned throughout the area with emphasis on building for the retirement buyers. A new 800 unit subdivision North of Kalispell has plans for 40 units per year growth. A 16 unit elderly apartment in Bigfork is scheduled to open soon. In Missoula, a proposed 186 new apartment and condominium complex is having approval problems with city officials. The size of the complex considered is too large for the location chosen. A Hamilton developer wants to convert an old hospital facility into low income rental units. The 1985 home building permits in Missoula are at half the pace of last year, but the recently released state's low interest loan program has Missoula as the most active Montana city in acquiring loans.

The aluminum plant located near Columbia Falls had a complex employee buyout plan approved by the plant's corporate owners. The new ownership details need to be negotiated with the plant workers. Also, future aluminum production contracts need to be negotiated with buyers. The current production, inventory, and receivables will belong to the selling corporation until April 1986. The Montana Board of Investments agreed to provide $8 million of the $10 million required for working capital to the new owners.

An auto dealer that tried to revise its debt problems announced the auto sales and repair business would close permanently. Approximately 110 employees are out of work as a result of the shutdown. However, seven applications have been submitted to the auto manufacturer to continue the business in Missoula.

A motel-convention complex located near Whitefish that just opened this year plans to expand their meeting-convention facilities with a 300 person capacity meeting room. The earlier than anticipated addition will be constructed by next spring, as the larger convention space is already being booked for next summer.

A Kalispell firm has a nearly $1 million contract to make aluminum castings for a Florida weapons systems company. The local manufacturer has grown from 3 employees in 1983 to the current 37 workers of which 60 percent are women. Also, a tribal electronics firm has been awarded a $3.2 million contract to build U.S. army tank heater units.

ANACONDA - BUTTE - HELENA LFA

Another surge of eating establishments occurred in Helena and Butte with fast food style the majority of new restaurants. One of the fast food restaurants that opened in Butte will seat 126 and plans to hire 120 full and part-time workers.

Motel expansion has just been completed at one of Helena's larger facilities, and a $3.5 million expansion is planned at a Butte motel. It appears the larger motels are more active in expansion plans.

A Dillon home builder received a contract to build 78 new pre-fab homes which will be placed on several Indian Reservations. The construction firm will employ 30 workers and another contract for 200 more homes is being reviewed.

A phosphorus plant near Butte has requested and received a discount electric rate because of a saturated phosphorus market and higher

production cost than most similar facilities. The phosphorus plant is one of the states biggest electrical customers and employs about 200 people. The Public Service Commission approved the requested electrical cost reduction that the chemical company's officials noted is needed to continue production.

A successful test run at the experimental coal-fired magnetohydrodynamics (MHD) power generation system south of Butte indicated strength in new technology to improve America as a self-sufficient energy producing country. Commercial production is still about 10 years away but earlier predictions had a workable MHD system 50 years away. Funding for the MHD development has shifted from federal backing to more private involvement in recent years. Leading the list of proposals to commercialize MHD is the current coal-fueled power plant in Billings at a cost of $412.8 million.

The copper mining facility in Butte has been sold to a Missoula based construction and mining firm. The mining operation has been inactive since July 1983. If the mining operation returns, the employment level could be between 200 and 350 workers. Recent studies on worldwide copper producers does not give a favorable outlook to U.S. producers. The previous owner noted they would only consider active mining if the copper price reached $1.00 per pound and the current price is around $.65 per pound.

The proposed open pit gold mine near Helena has a new owner. The Spokane based firm also took over an operating gold mine in central Montana. The Department of State Lands plans to have a draft enviromental impact study released in November for the Helena gold mine. Water quality issues have delayed the permit application on the project that would employ more than 300 workers during the construction phase and between 230 and 340 employees for mining operations.

The Butte-Silver Bow government has received a $600,000 federal grant to get a new "business incubator" facility started. The operation is to help new businesses by allowing them to use the computers, staff and telephones in the facility until they are financially able to make it on their own. The facility is expected to open next summer and employ about 100 people.

Butte and Anaconda are reaping a wealth of interested responses from a magazine advertisement in several business publications targeted at the management of expanding companies. The ads have produced 220 responses for Butte and 190 for Anaconda.

BOZEMAN - LEWISTOWN LFA

Area seed-potato farmers may lose most of their crop to frost. Many farmers had a larger energy cost in this crop because of the constant irrigating through the hot, dry summer. Once the seed potatoes freeze they break down, begin to get mushy and cannot be stored.

A draft environment impact statement on a proposed gold mine near Jardine is scheduled for release in October 1985. The mining operation would employ about 140 workers. A major concern is the extra traffic that would be created by the mining activity - busing of workers may be necessary to reduce heavy traffic problems.

Owners of a mobile-home manufacturing plant located in Belgrade desire to sell their plant. Employees are willing to take a 23 percent cut in wages and benefits to help attract a buyer. Production and employment has declined over the last few years, as mobile-home industry sales dropped off.

A Bozeman museum announced a $6 million expansion plan that will take two years to complete. While the museum has gained much acclaim for the work with dinasaurs, expansion includes a planetarium, added historical displays and art displays. Museum officials expect the visitor rate to triple to 150,000 people a year and add 18 new employees.

Gallatin County Commissioners applied for a $300,000 state grant to help provide water and sewer lines and other improvements for the technology park near Montana State University. Bozeman received a $500,000 grant to remodel substandard houses.

In Lewistown, a new firm has been established with a unique product - an invention that looks like glasses but contains batteries and lights on each side of the head. The product frees a worker's hands of holding a flashlight. The primary market has been auto mechanics, plumbers and electricians and has worldwide distribution. The product is manufactured in Hong Kong, but some product assembly and all shipping is handled in Lewistown.

HAVRE - GLASGOW LFA

Many counties of the hi-line received enough moisture in August and September to bring the total up to the normal for the year. However, the rain is too late to help this year's crop.

A Havre tractor manufacturing firm is starting a come back in production after financial problems that started in 1983. The company is now employing 45 people after being at a low of about 25 people. They have a $950,000 loan for capital investment through a county Community Development Block Grant. Current plans are to build the massive size tractors only when they have been ordered.

A juvenile chemical dependency center for Native Americans has been proposed at the former Air Force Base near Glasgow. Youth from 25 Indian Reservations in five states would receive counseling for drug-alcohol problems. The former base hospital has already been converted for such a program and is ready for occupancy. A staff up to 30 personnel could accommodate 30 to 50 Indian youth at the facility. Funding needs to be approved through the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Construction continues on remodeling the Air Force radar station near Havre. Some construction delays have occurred from weather conditions and a fire destroying part of the construction material. Most of the Air Force personnel will arrive next spring. The facility will be used for monitoring low-level bomber training flights. In Big Sandy, a nursing home is being added on to the hospital at a $900,000 cost. In Glasgow, construction of a vocational-mechanic shop facility next to the high school was completed this summer.

MILES CITY - GLENDIVE LFA

Two coal related projects have been given tentative approval but opponents are appealing the authorization. An 89-mile railroad from Miles City to a planned coal mining field near Ashland was approved by an Interstate Commerce Commission judge. The major dislike comes from area ranchers who feel the rail line would harm their irrigation and livestock operations. Even the rail line backers want the judge's decision clarified with regard to the railroad owners being able to have an interest in the coal mining.

The way was cleared for a California company to begin construction of a $40 million coal liquefaction plant near Colstrip. The facility will use low grade coal to produce oil for sale to refinery processing and generate up to 30 megawatts of electricity. It is estimated the project would create 150 construction jobs and 35 permanent jobs.

Leading the objection to build is an agriculture protective group that has concerns about odors, the coal's ash content and ash disposal.

In Glendive, a rural telephone cooperative is cutting operator service which will result in a 10 person layoff. Also, Glendive is losing a national chain department store. The closure will affect 8 employees. On the upswing for Glendive is a downtown mini-mall consisting of five stores that have opened for business. A regional farm-home retail outlet plans to open soon in Glendive.

Sugar beet harvest has been hampered by the early freezing weather, but harvesters have been turning in record crops for processing at the Sidney sugar factory. The processing and manufacturing will continue through February. A new by-product, which will be used as a cattle feed supplement, is being developed from the pressed pulp.

Current Population Survey Data

Residence Data

TABLE I-A

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

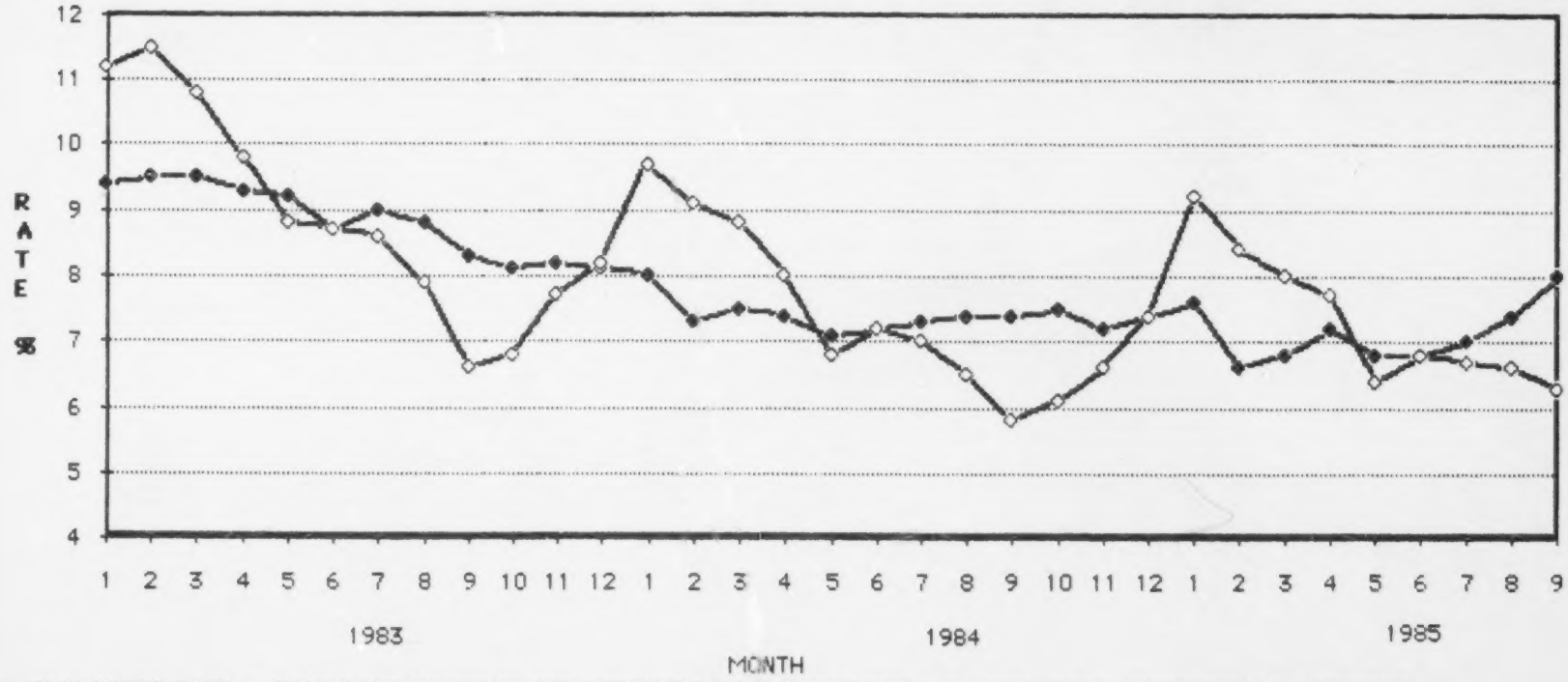
Not Seasonally Adjusted
(In Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	Employment			Unemployment			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ Montana	U.S.	
1983								
January	377.8	335.4	316.1	19.3	42.4	11.2%	11.4%	*
February	379.0	335.6	314.6	21.0	43.4	11.5%	11.3%	*
March	385.2	343.6	318.4	25.2	41.6	10.8%	10.8%	*
April	393.8	355.2	324.2	31.0	38.6	9.8%	10.0%	*
May	395.2	360.6	328.6	32.0	34.6	8.8%	9.8%	
June	409.6	374.1	337.7	36.4	35.5	8.7%	10.2%	*
July	411.7	376.2	337.2	39.0	35.5	8.6%	9.4%	*
August	414.4	381.7	340.0	41.7	32.7	7.9%	9.2%	1.6
September	404.5	377.7	345.2	32.5	26.8	6.6%	8.8%	.1
October	397.2	370.3	342.6	27.7	26.9	6.8%	8.4%	.1
November	393.7	363.5	339.7	23.8	30.2	7.7%	8.1%	1.6
December	389.9	358.1	337.6	20.5	31.8	8.2%	8.0%	1.6
Avg.	396.0	361.0	331.8	29.2	35.0	8.8%	9.6%	.2
1984								
January	384.1	346.8	328.0	18.8	37.3	9.7%	8.8%	.3
February	386.6	351.4	330.9	20.5	35.2	9.1%	8.4%	.3
March	395.3	360.5	335.9	24.6	34.8	8.8%	8.1%	.3
April	406.5	374.1	343.8	30.3	32.4	8.0%	7.6%	.2
May	411.2	383.4	352.2	31.2	27.8	6.8%	7.2%	.2
June	426.5	395.9	360.4	35.5	30.6	7.2%	7.4%	.1
July	420.5	391.1	353.1	38.0	29.4	7.0%	7.5%	
August	422.3	394.8	354.1	40.7	27.5	6.5%	7.3%	*
September	410.4	386.7	355.0	31.7	23.7	5.8%	7.1%	*
October	407.2	382.2	355.2	27.0	25.0	6.1%	7.0%	*
November	402.5	375.7	352.5	23.2	26.8	6.6%	6.9%	*
December	398.9	369.3	349.3	20.0	29.6	7.4%	7.0%	*
Avg.	406.0	376.0	347.5	28.5	30.0	7.4%	7.5%	.1
1985								
January	397.5	361.1	342.7	18.4	36.4	9.2%	8.0%	*
February	399.0	365.6	345.6	20.0	33.4	8.4%	7.8%	*
March	405.3	372.7	348.7	24.0	32.6	8.0%	7.5%	*
April	414.7	382.7	353.2	29.5	32.0	7.7%	7.1%	.5
May	415.9	389.2	358.8	30.4	26.7	6.4%	7.0%	.9
June	426.8	397.6	362.9	34.7	29.2	6.8%	7.5%	1.0
July	419.9	391.7	354.6	37.1	28.2	6.7%	7.4%	.9
August	417.9	390.4	350.7	39.7	27.5	6.6%	6.9%	1.2
September	402.3	377.0	346.0	31.0	25.3	6.3%	6.9%	1.6
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded numbers). Series began January 1970.
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment. Revised to 1984 Benchmarks.
* Under 50. Most recent month is preliminary.

TABLE I-B

MONTANA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES 1983 TO 1985



-<>- UNADJUSTED RATE -- THE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS DIVIDED BY THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EXPRESSED AS A PERCENT.

-<>- SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RATE-- THE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS DIVIDED BY THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EXPRESSED AS A PERCENT, ADJUSTED TO ELIMINATE THE EFFECTS OF SEASONAL VARIATIONS, SUCH AS SCHOOL TERMS, HOLIDAYS, WEATHER, AND MAINTENANCE CLOSURES.

TABLE II

Montana Labor Force Areas 1/

Civilian Labor Force

(In Thousands)

	Civilian Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Unemployment Rate 2/		
	SEP. 1985	AUG 1985	JUL. 1985	SEP. 1985	AUG. 1985	JUL. 1985	SEP. 1985	AUG. 1985	JUL. 1985	SEP. 1985	AUG. 1985	JUL. 1985
STATEWIDE	402.3	417.9	419.9	377.0	390.4	391.7	25.3	27.5	28.2	6.3%	6.6%	6.7%
Great Falls MSA	35.3	36.0	35.6	32.8	33.2	32.9	2.5	2.8	2.7	7.1%	7.8%	7.7%
Billings MSA	61.8	62.9	64.2	57.9	58.7	59.9	3.9	4.2	4.3	6.3%	6.7%	6.7%
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:												
Western District 3/	211.8	218.3	220.3	198.1	203.7	205.2	13.7	14.6	15.1	6.5%	6.7%	6.9%
Eastern District	190.6	199.7	199.6	179.0	186.7	186.5	11.6	13.0	13.1	6.1%	6.5%	6.6%
SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS:												
Rural CEP	63.4	64.6	64.8	59.4	60.1	60.1	4.0	4.5	4.7	6.4%	7.0%	7.2%
Balance of State	305.2	319.1	320.0	286.3	298.6	298.9	18.9	20.5	21.1	6.2%	6.4%	6.6%
ANACONDA-BUTTE	30.5	32.0	31.8	28.4	29.5	29.4	2.1	2.5	2.4	7.0%	7.7%	7.7%
BOZEMAN	31.6	32.7	33.1	30.1	31.1	31.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	4.8%	4.8%	4.7%
GLASGOW	18.3	20.1	19.3	17.3	18.9	18.3	1.0	1.2	1.0	5.5%	5.9%	5.4%
GLENDIVE	16.7	18.2	18.5	16.0	17.3	17.5	.7	.9	1.0	4.5%	4.9%	5.4%
HARDIN-RED LODGE	13.6	14.7	14.4	12.7	13.7	13.4	.9	1.0	1.0	6.5%	6.8%	7.3%
HAVRE	13.0	13.6	13.6	12.2	12.7	12.7	.8	.9	.9	6.5%	6.6%	6.6%
HELENA	31.7	31.2	31.6	29.8	29.3	29.5	1.8	1.9	2.1	5.8%	6.2%	6.8%
KALISPELL	46.2	48.6	49.0	43.0	45.3	45.5	3.2	3.3	3.5	6.9%	6.7%	7.1%
LEWISTOWN	11.0	12.0	11.9	10.4	11.3	11.2	.6	.7	.7	5.5%	5.8%	6.0%
MILES CITY	17.7	18.8	18.5	16.8	17.6	17.3	.9	1.2	1.2	5.2%	6.2%	6.4%
MISSOULA	55.7	56.0	57.1	56.8	52.0	52.8	3.9	4.0	4.3	7.1%	7.2%	7.5%
SHELBY-CUT BANK	19.2	21.3	21.1	17.9	19.9	19.8	1.3	1.4	1.3	6.8%	6.6%	6.4%

1/ A list of counties included in each Labor Force Area appears on map on inside back cover.
2/ Unemployment Rate is calculated on unrounded numbers.
3/ Western congressional district includes the LFA's of: Anaconda-Butte, Bozeman, Helena, Kalispell, Missoula, and Shelby-Cut Bank less Chouteau County. Rural CEP includes the LFA's of: Anaconda-Butte, Helena, plus Meagher County.

TABLE III-A

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA SEPTEMBER 1985

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	402322	377018	25304	6.3
CASCADE	35328	32805	2523	7.1
YELLOWSTONE	61831	57960	3871	6.3
BEAVERHEAD	4853	4686	167	3.4
BIG HORN	5494	5061	433	7.9
BLAINE	3250	3023	227	7.0
BROADWATER	1770	1620	150	8.5
CARBON	4002	3776	226	5.6
CARTER	877	848	29	3.3
CHOUTEAU	3132	2929	203	6.5
CUSTER	6442	6172	270	4.2
DANIELS	1564	1530	34	2.2
DAWSON	5579	5365	214	3.8
DEER LODGE	3857	3449	408	10.6
FALLON	2276	2213	63	2.8
FERGUS	5945	5635	310	5.2
FLATHEAD	29077	27141	1936	6.7
GALLATIN	24581	23543	1038	4.2
GARFIELD	902	889	13	1.4
GLACIER	6678	6099	579	8.7
GOLDEN VALLEY	389	368	21	5.4
GRANITE	1300	1173	127	9.8
HILL	8674	8095	579	6.7
JEFFERSON	3162	2955	207	6.5
JUDITH BASIN	1273	1190	83	6.5
LAKE	9111	8475	636	7.0
LEWIS AND CLARK	26735	25265	1470	5.5
LIBERTY	1083	1047	36	3.3
LINCOLN	8008	7400	608	7.6
MC CONE	1386	1336	50	3.6
MADISON	2561	2469	92	3.6
MEAGHER	1223	1162	61	5.0
MINERAL	2034	1878	156	7.7
MISSOULA	39991	37445	2546	6.4
MUSSELSHELL	1937	1795	142	7.3
PARK	5765	5352	413	7.2
PETROLEUM	269	263	6	2.2
PHILLIPS	3353	3156	197	5.9
PONDERA	3497	3315	182	5.2
POWDER RIVER	1301	1262	39	3.0
POWELL	3591	3405	186	5.2
PRAIRIE	870	850	20	2.3
RAVALLI	9110	8304	806	8.8
RICHLAND	7304	6889	415	5.7
ROOSEVELT	6089	5713	376	6.2
ROSEBUD	6312	5816	496	7.9
SANDERS	4541	4123	418	9.2
SHERIDAN	2960	2903	57	1.9
SILVER BOW	14385	13217	1168	8.1
STILLWATER	2436	2272	164	6.7
SWEET GRASS	1625	1564	61	3.8
TETON	3260	3081	179	5.5
TOOLE	2668	2495	173	6.5
TREASURE	465	445	20	4.3
VALLEY	4332	3995	337	7.8
WHEATLAND	1188	1145	43	3.6
WIBAUX	696	656	40	5.7

TABLE III-B

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA AUGUST 1985

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	417980	390454	27526	6.6
CASCADE	35998	33196	2802	7.8
YELLOWSTONE	62900	58704	4196	6.7
BEAVERHEAD	5236	5049	187	3.6
BIG HORN	5814	5350	464	8.0
BLAINE	3372	3146	226	6.7
BROADWATER	1867	1707	160	8.6
CARBON	4346	4046	300	6.9
CARTER	1021	1002	19	1.9
CHOUTEAU	3498	3346	152	4.3
CUSTER	6734	6416	318	4.7
DANIELS	1772	1725	47	2.7
DAWSON	6007	5755	252	4.2
DEER LODGE	4068	3584	484	11.9
FALLON	2383	2273	110	4.6
FERGUS	6266	5903	363	5.8
FLATHEAD	30392	28498	1894	6.2
GALLATIN	25231	24158	1073	4.3
GARFIELD	982	972	10	1.0
GLACIER	7408	6678	730	9.9
GOLDEN VALLEY	470	429	41	8.7
GRANITE	1423	1297	126	8.9
HILL	8892	8267	625	7.0
JEFFERSON	3194	2955	239	7.5
JUDITH BASIN	1428	1352	76	5.3
LAKE	9786	9138	648	6.6
LEWIS AND CLARK	26171	24619	1552	5.9
LIBERTY	1292	1242	50	3.9
LINCOLN	8386	7655	731	8.7
MC CONE	1544	1481	63	4.1
MADISON	3050	2954	96	3.1
MEAGHER	1318	1245	73	5.5
MINERAL	2151	2002	149	6.9
MISSOULA	39657	37162	2495	6.3
MUSSELSHELL	2227	2081	146	6.6
PARK	6120	5685	435	7.1
PETROLEUM	318	307	11	3.5
PHILLIPS	3702	3490	212	5.7
PONDERA	3797	3587	210	5.5
POWDER RIVER	1496	1473	23	1.5
POWELL	3719	3469	250	6.7
PRAIRIE	1054	1031	23	2.2
RAVALLI	9636	8682	954	9.9
RICHLAND	7842	7354	488	6.2
ROOSEVELT	6563	6154	409	6.2
ROSEBUD	6604	5924	680	10.3
SANDERS	4560	4121	439	9.6
SHERIDAN	3285	3151	134	4.1
SILVER BOW	14516	13193	1323	9.1
STILLWATER	2593	2433	160	6.2
SWEET GRASS	1922	1852	70	3.6
TETON	3495	3352	143	4.1
TOOLE	3080	2921	159	5.2
TREASURE	530	509	21	4.0
VALLEY	4785	4406	379	7.9
WHEATLAND	1291	1237	54	4.2
WIBAUX	788	736	52	6.6

TABLE III-C

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA JULY 1985

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	419878	391696	28182	6.7
CASCADE	35677	32938	2739	7.7
YELLOWSTONE	64197	59889	4308	6.7
BEAVERHEAD	5082	4914	168	3.3
BIG HORN	5723	5172	551	9.6
BLAINE	3354	3100	254	7.6
BROADWATER	1766	1688	78	4.4
CARBON	4240	3972	268	6.3
CARTER	973	955	18	1.8
CHOUTEAU	3486	3350	136	3.9
CUSTER	6783	6446	337	5.0
DANIELS	1732	1676	56	3.2
DAWSON	6080	5798	282	4.6
DEER LODGE	4044	3542	502	12.4
FALLON	2324	2245	79	3.4
FERGUS	6341	5903	438	6.9
FLATHEAD	30893	28884	2009	6.5
GALLATIN	25696	24658	1038	4.0
GARFIELD	979	964	15	1.5
GLACIER	7433	6695	738	9.9
GOLDEN VALLEY	433	397	36	8.3
GRANITE	1460	1313	147	10.1
HILL	8942	8336	606	6.8
JEFFERSON	3212	2947	265	8.3
JUDITH BASIN	1383	1300	83	6.0
LAKE	9756	9025	731	7.5
LEWIS AND CLARK	26702	24898	1804	6.8
LIBERTY	1263	1223	40	3.2
LINCOLN	8310	7557	753	9.1
MC CONE	1536	1467	69	4.5
MADISON	2994	2854	140	4.7
MEAGHER	1308	1243	65	5.0
MINERAL	2328	2149	179	7.7
MISSOULA	40703	38045	2658	6.5
MUSSELSHELL	2195	2076	119	5.4
PARK	6138	5687	451	7.3
PETROLEUM	303	297	6	2.0
PHILLIPS	3571	3375	196	5.5
PONDERA	3740	3540	200	5.3
POWDER RIVER	1504	1447	57	3.8
POWELL	3658	3471	187	5.1
PRAIRIE	1020	974	46	4.5
RAVALLI	9536	8565	971	10.2
RICHLAND	8041	7517	524	6.5
ROOSEVELT	6219	5832	387	6.2
ROSEBUD	6419	5742	677	10.5
SANDERS	4513	4057	456	10.1
SHERIDAN	3203	3116	87	2.7
SILVER BOW	14571	13278	1293	8.9
STILLWATER	2550	2375	175	6.9
SWEET GRASS	1925	1869	56	2.9
TETON	3446	3346	100	2.9
TOOLE	2990	2823	167	5.6
TREASURE	528	502	26	4.9
VALLEY	4635	4317	318	6.9
WHEATLAND	1245	1213	32	2.6
WIBAUX	795	734	61	7.7

TABLE IV-A

M O N T A N A

Statewide Employment by Industry

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	Sep. 1985	Aug. 1985	Jul. 1985	Net Changes to Sep. 1985 from: Aug. 1985	Sep. 1984
(Residence Data)					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	402.3	417.9	419.9	-15.6	-18.1
EMPLOYED PERSONS	377.0	390.4	391.7	-13.4	-9.7
Persons Employed in Agriculture	31.0	39.7	37.1	-8.7	-4.5
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	25.3	27.5	28.2	-2.2	1.6
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	6.3%	6.6%	6.7%	-0.3	0.5
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	8.0%	7.4%	7.0%	0.6	0.6
(Establishment Data)					
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	280.8	279.9	281.5	.9	-5.7
Manufacturing	22.3	22.4	22.4	-.1	-.8
Mining	7.0	7.0	7.5	.0	-.7
Contract Construction	13.4	14.3	14.8	-.9	-.9
Transportation and Public Utilities	19.9	19.8	19.8	.1	-.9
Trade	77.8	78.0	78.0	-.2	-.7
Wholesale Trade	17.2	17.6	17.9	-.4	-.5
Retail Trade	60.6	60.4	60.1	.2	-.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	13.4	13.4	13.5	.0	-.1
Services	62.0	62.7	63.0	-.7	1.5
Government	65.0	62.3	62.5	2.7	-3.1
Federal Government	12.8	13.3	13.4	-.5	-.2
State and Local Government	52.2	49.1	49.2	3.1	-2.9

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1984 Benchmarks.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

TABLE IV-B

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(In Thousands)

MAJOR INDUSTRY	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT				PERCENT FEMALE OF TOTAL	
	Sep. 1/ 1985	Aug. 1985	Jul. 1985	Sep. 1984	Sep. 1985	Sep. 1984
(Establishment Data)						
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers.	124.3	122.7	122.9	123.8	44%	43%
Manufacturing.....	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	19%	20%
Mining.....	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	10%	11%
Contract Construction.....	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.9	9%	13%
Transportation & Public Utilities.....	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.2	24%	25%
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	35.5	35.0	34.9	35.1	46%	45%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.....	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.6	67%	64%
Services.....	38.0	38.1	37.8	35.4	61%	58%
Government (Federal, State & Local)...	30.6	29.5	30.0	32.3	47%	47%

1/ Current month preliminary.
Revised to 1984 Benchmarks. New series started January 1983, previous series not strictly comparable.
Totals may not add due to rounding.

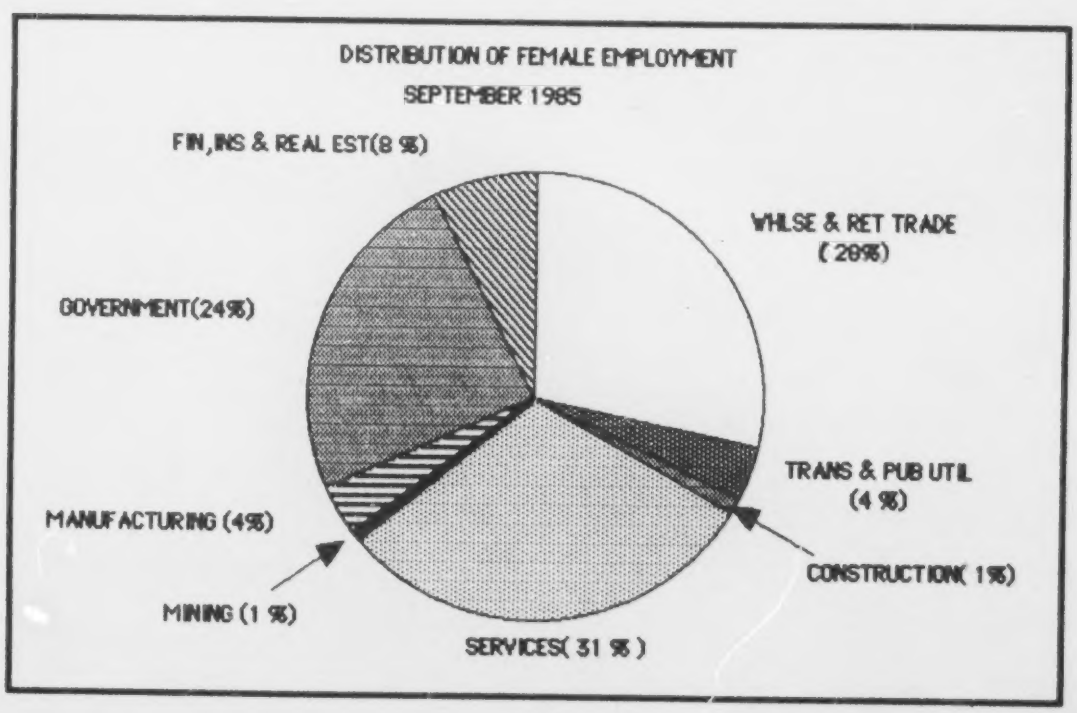


TABLE V-A

MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

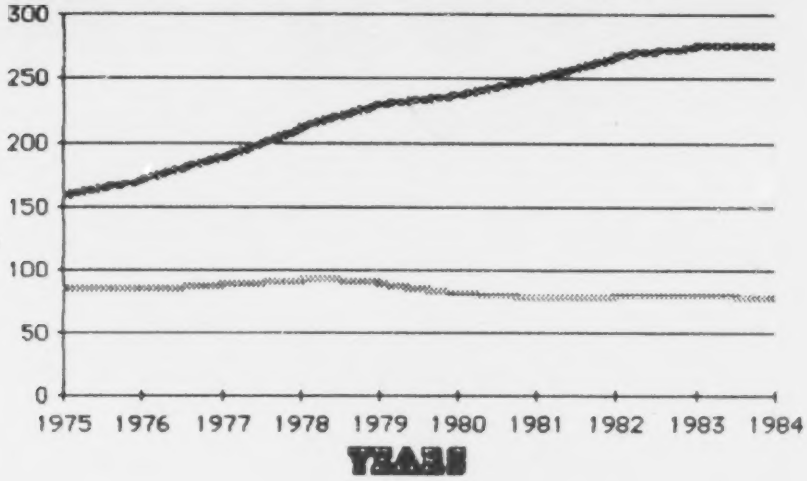
	Average Weekly Earnings				Average Weekly Hours				Average Hourly Earnings			
	Sep. 1985	Aug. 1985	Jul. 1985	Sep. 1984	Sep. 1985	Aug. 1985	Jul. 1985	Sep. 1984	Sep. 1985	Aug. 1985	Jul. 1985	Sep. 1984
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	$287.71	$290.18	$290.70	$287.80	33.3	33.9	34.0	33.7	8.64	8.56	8.55	8.54
MANUFACTURING.....	431.54	427.36	416.26	425.42	39.7	39.1	38.4	39.5	10.87	10.93	10.84	10.77
Durable Goods.....	449.27	444.96	430.62	452.48	39.9	39.8	38.9	40.4	11.26	11.18	11.07	11.20
Primary Metal Industries..	579.21	584.92	511.34	583.23	41.7	41.9	37.0	40.9	13.89	13.96	13.82	14.26
Nondurable Goods.....	396.36	389.25	385.59	353.93	39.4	37.5	37.4	37.1	10.06	10.38	10.31	9.54
Food & Kindred Products...	344.92	343.17	346.43	329.18	39.6	39.4	39.1	38.1	8.71	8.71	8.86	8.64
MINING.....	497.13	497.28	495.90	487.33	38.3	37.0	38.0	38.8	12.98	13.44	13.05	12.56
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	478.52	504.45	524.22	570.33	33.3	35.4	37.1	38.2	14.37	14.25	14.13	14.93
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	472.32	486.47	474.24	467.28	38.4	39.2	39.0	39.4	12.30	12.41	12.16	11.86
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services...	492.92	503.37	480.34	455.09	38.3	38.9	38.8	38.6	12.87	12.94	12.38	11.79
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE..	204.66	209.19	210.07	200.78	30.5	31.6	30.4	30.7	6.71	6.62	6.69	6.54
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE.....	249.30	247.53	238.56	229.51	36.5	37.0	36.2	36.2	6.83	6.69	6.59	6.34
SERVICES.....	239.99	233.60	236.55	228.72	32.3	32.4	32.9	31.9	7.43	7.21	7.19	7.17

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).

TABLE V-B

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
REAL SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS

DOLLARS ANNUAL AVERAGE 1975 - 1984



	Prelim. Sep. 1985	Aug. 1985	July 1985
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	$287.71	$290.18	$290.70
Taxes Withheld 3/	45.19	45.86	46.00
Spendable Earnings	242.52	244.32	244.70
Adjustment for Price Changes Since 1967	166.85	167.87	168.03
Real Spendable Earnings	75.67	76.45	76.67

	1) Average Weekly Earnings			2) Real Spendable Earnings		
	1985	1984	1983	1985	1984	1983
January	$273.33	$275.23	$264.40	$74.23	$77.01	$77.57
February	276.83	269.77	264.19	74.74	75.55	76.20
March	276.83	265.36	264.99	74.41	74.34	76.22
April	278.99	272.57	267.81	74.57	75.92	76.44
May	286.24	275.72	272.57	75.98	76.47	77.26
June	291.38	276.22	281.06	76.93	76.43	79.15
July	290.70	286.12	282.20	76.68	78.81	79.88
August	290.18	280.40	282.63	76.45	76.53	79.64
September	287.71	287.80	280.73	75.67	78.11	78.84
October		278.01	282.74		75.42	79.19
November		274.82	275.70		74.63	77.46
December		279.39	276.38		75.64	77.02

Average Weekly Earnings/Real Spendable Earnings

In September, average weekly earnings showed a slight decline over last years comparable month - a situation that has not occurred since January. The lessening of the work time created the shrinkage in pay. The real spendable weekly earnings continues to deteriorate from last years figures.

- - - -

TABLE VI

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.

All Items

(1967=100)

	1985		1984		1983	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	316.1	312.6	305.2	302.7	293.1	292.1
February	317.4	313.9	306.6	303.3	293.2	292.3
March	318.8	315.3	307.3	303.3	293.4	293.0
April	320.1	316.7	308.8	304.1	295.5	294.9
May	321.3	317.8	309.7	305.4	297.1	296.3
June	322.3	318.7	310.7	306.2	298.1	297.2
July	322.8	319.1	311.7	307.5	299.3	298.2
August	323.5	319.6	313.0	310.3	300.3	299.5
September	324.5	320.5	314.5	312.1	301.8	300.8
October			315.3	312.2	302.6	301.3
November			315.3	311.9	303.1	301.4
December			315.5	312.2	303.5	301.5
Dec-to-Dec %			4.0%	3.5%	3.8%	3.3%
AVERAGE:			311.1	307.6	298.4	297.4
Ann Avg %			4.3%	3.4%	3.2%	3.0%

Expenditure Category CPI-U Index	Sep. 1985	Aug. 1985	July 1985	Sep. 1984	Sep. 1983
All Items	324.5	323.5	322.8	314.5	301.8
Food & Beverages	302.1	301.8	301.6	296.4	285.3
Housing	353.8	352.9	351.6	341.4	326.4
Apparel & Upkeep	209.6	205.3	202.8	204.2	200.4
Transportation	219.7	320.7	321.8	313.7	303.7
Medical Care	408.3	406.6	404.0	383.1	361.2
Entertainment	266.8	265.7	265.7	257.3	247.5
Other Goods & Services	332.3	326.0	325.0	314.6	294.4

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major p expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.

Table VII

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA*

AREAS	Jul. To Sep. 1985	Jul. To Sep. 1984	Year-to-Date 1985	Year-to-Date 1984
STATE OF MONTANA	941	1045	3024	3445
GREAT FALLS MSA	82	95	251	276
BILLINGS MSA	160	117	516	482
MULTI COUNTY BUSINESS	47	34	156	140
ANACONDA-BUTTE LFA	68	71	205	197
Beaverhead	14	8	36	32
Deer Lodge	6	13	18	25
Granite	2	5	11	11
Madison	17	4	34	23
Powell	5	7	19	16
Silver Bow	24	34	87	90
BOZEMAN LFA	79	115	264	369
Gallatin	67	88	209	283
Meagher	2	4	10	20
Park	10	23	45	66
GLASGOW LFA	24	36	94	131
Daniels	3	1	9	11
Phillips	1	5	9	22
Roosevelt	6	12	23	42
Sheridan	5	8	19	29
Valley	9	10	34	27
GLENDIVE LFA	26	28	74	100
Dawson	8	9	22	33
Garfield	0	1	0	4
McCone	2	0	7	6
Prairie	0	1	6	2
Richland	16	16	39	54
Wibaux	0	1	0	1
HARDIN-RED LODGE LFA	24	37	81	114
Big Horn	6	14	21	35
Carbon	9	15	30	46
Stillwater	5	5	16	20
Sweet Grass	4	3	14	13
HAVRE LFA	19	29	66	74
Blaine	4	6	12	19
Hill	14	20	48	50
Liberty	1	3	6	5
HELENA LFA	69	83	226	244
Broadwater	7	10	19	22
Jefferson	7	4	14	22
Lewis and Clark	55	69	193	200
KALISPELL LFA	144	159	457	488
Flathead	97	111	311	336
Lake	17	28	64	83
Lincoln	30	20	82	69
LEWISTOWN LFA	19	20	62	78
Fergus	14	13	41	50
Golden Valley	0	0	1	1
Judith Basin	2	4	6	8
Musselshell	3	3	10	14
Petroleum	0	0	2	0
Wheatland	0	0	2	5
MILES CITY LFA	29	43	82	137
Carter	1	0	3	1
Custer	11	22	30	64
Fallon	6	2	15	10
Powder River	4	2	6	7
Rosebud	7	15	27	49
Treasure	0	2	1	6
MISSOULA LFA	128	134	393	474
Mineral	7	9	20	24
Missoula	79	79	270	300
Ravalli	35	35	81	109
Sanders	7	11	22	41
SHELBY-CUT BANK LFA	23	44	97	141
Chouteau	1	2	17	12
Glacier	10	11	28	41
Pondera	4	5	12	27
Teton	3	17	13	29
Toole	5	9	27	32

*Change in series. The listing has been reduced to employers enrolling their business with the unemployment insurance compensation program. Dropped from the series was new corporations registered with the Secretary of State. Often a duplication of count occurred when a new corporation filed with the unemployment insurance compensation program.

The new business tally does include successors to active accounts (an established business with a new owner) which amounts to nearly one-third of the total businesses.

COMMENTS ON THE NEW UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE REPORTING SYSTEM

In August, the Montana Unemployment Insurance Division implemented an automated processing system. The new system virtually provides for a paperless claims system. More importantly, the results are:

1.) Better service to the claimant
2.) More accurate statistical data
3.) Allowing personnel the time to do their job; which is to ensure that the claimant is actually seeking work and being referred to available job openings.

The data series provided here and in the future will be quite comparable to previous data but should be more accurate. The new system also provides us with more detail data so we may introduce a new data series from time to time.

TABLE VIII-A

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIMS TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individuals' reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under Montana law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

YEAR-TO-DATE

	1985	1984	Net Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims	33,860	36,085	-2,225	- 6.2%
Continued Claims	399,707	406,891	-7,184	- 1.8%
Number of Benefit Payments	362,851	378,974	-16,123	- 4.3%
Amount of Benefits Paid	$43,432,572	$45,920,431	-$2,487,859	- 5.4%
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$128.23	$123.48	+$4.75	+ 3.8%

MONTHLY

	Sep. 1985	Aug. 1985	Jul. 1985	Change to Current Month from same mnth a yr ago Net	Percent
Initial Claims1/	2,229	2,769	3,254	-78	-3.4%
Continued Claims1/	26,801	24,923	33,987	+694	+2.7%
Number of Benefit Payments1/	20,633	19,850	29,831	-3,085	-13.0%
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$2,324,378	$2,277,073	$3,347,791	-$625,613	-21.2%
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt1/2/	$119.65	$120.32	$121.28	-1.09	- 0.9%
Trust Fund Balance*	$7,507,347	$9,100,880	-$151,217	+$9,998,366	+401.0%

1/ Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.
2/ Derived According to Definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".

* Does not include loans from Federal Government.

TABLE VIII-B

QUARTERLY DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

	SEP. 1985		AUG. 1985		JULY 1985	
	COUNT	AMOUNT	COUNT	AMOUNT	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	96	7,361	76	6,676	114	11,016
BIGHORN	358	42,111	386	43,637	493	54,733
BLAINE	133	14,131	106	10,961	183	18,205
BROADWATER	105	11,250	48	5,770	69	8,307
CARBON	136	16,278	139	17,297	237	26,429
CARTER	9	1,124	5	552	4	280
CASCADE	2,638	305,826	2,096	237,289	3,318	378,537
CHOUTEAU	98	10,270	64	7,008	72	8,252
CUSTER	219	24,863	215	23,477	311	32,405
DANIELS	29	3,125	26	2,741	27	2,712
DAWSON	140	17,756	151	17,855	271	31,251
DEER LODGE	410	42,167	349	37,520	615	67,827
FALLON	61	6,937	36	3,677	104	11,093
FERGUS	199	17,363	141	13,404	287	25,822
FLATHEAD	1,422	154,121	1,080	120,024	1,622	186,770
GALLATIN	866	94,978	760	81,881	1,137	124,129
GARFIELD	4	567	0	0	12	1,128
GLACIER	422	49,722	408	48,086	590	67,793
GOLDEN VALLEY	12	1,642	18	2,629	16	2,055
GRANITE	62	6,441	60	6,268	159	20,681
HILL	410	42,642	350	36,269	512	54,073
JEFFERSON	128	16,286	97	12,036	140	16,429
JUDITH BASIN	35	3,890	32	3,316	41	4,566
LAKE	504	48,280	439	42,275	560	57,136
LEWIS & CLARK	1,396	155,231	1,211	130,859	1,811	195,204
LIBERTY	19	1,488	13	1,062	35	3,138
LINCOLN	300	30,001	319	34,676	569	60,483
MCCONE	11	1,019	16	3,776	22	1,806
MADISON	45	4,422	38	1,287	33	3,654
MEAGHER	29	3,434	23	2,108	25	2,810
MINERAL	65	7,884	52	6,035	98	10,949
MISSOULA	2,118	239,464	1,794	206,150	2,512	285,800
MUSSELSHELL	105	14,435	110	14,904	131	16,799
PARK	225	25,521	195	22,273	336	36,357
PETROLEUM	4	448	4	446	5	619
PHILLIPS	125	13,916	102	11,897	145	14,182
PONDERA	167	18,846	121	15,404	183	23,031
POWDER RIVER	11	1,444	10	1,138	16	1,754
POWELL	181	17,659	151	14,621	212	20,952
PRAIRIE	10	1,606	11	1,557	15	2,435
RAVALLI	448	50,310	386	41,746	628	65,720
RICHLAND	347	39,742	360	41,765	565	69,271
ROOSEVELT	266	30,546	254	30,447	353	42,467
ROSEBUD	388	53,086	438	57,611	674	85,574
SANDERS	281	30,528	257	27,847	387	44,412
SHERIDAN	74	7,652	55	7,009	77	9,491
SILVER BOW	1,006	107,963	959	95,653	1,422	147,440
STILLWATER	93	12,397	100	13,051	138	17,296
SWEET GRASS	31	3,678	27	2,920	30	2,925
TETON	63	8,633	51	7,168	67	9,485
TOOLE	119	14,733	82	10,036	110	12,225
TREASURE	9	750	9	862	14	1,119
VALLEY	234	25,067	179	19,409	280	27,187
WHEATLAND	13	1,851	10	1,508	15	2,124
WIBAUX	20	1789	23	2,345	25	2,759
YELLOWSTONE	3,530	411,599	3,376	392,957	5,020	599,593
NON-CLASSIFIED	404	48,105	218	27,151	80	9,520
TOTAL	20,633	2,324,378	18,037	2,028,326	26,927	3,040,210

TABLE VIII-C

CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

COUNTY	JAN. 1985 THRU SEP. 1985 COUNT	AMOUNT	JAN. 1984 THRU SEP. 1984 COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	2,696	299,325	2,328	257,148
BIGHORN	4,556	543,710	4,117	476,575
BLAINE	2,293	245,116	2,810	292,870
BROADWATER	1,153	1,160,620	1,411	162,513
CARBON	3,130	374,999	3,668	471,342
CARTER	109	9,851	115	12,371
CASCADE	35,032	4,108,303	34,245	3,663,529
CHOUTEAU	920	96,789	801	83,196
CUSTER	4,294	509,252	4,262	511,925
DANIELS	388	47,192	478	45,351
DAWSON	3,749	447,177	4,181	485,085
DEER LODGE	5,535	630,034	6,193	741,528
FALLON	1,214	143,531	865	96,912
FERGUS	5,210	544,600	4,084	430,047
FLATHEAD	28,727	3,317,945	25,401	2,802,522
GALLATIN	15,939	1,730,465	17,525	1,847,874
GARFIELD	64	7,225	104	15,282
GLACIER	6,134	684,323	7,530	777,409
GOLDEN VALLEY	193	24,401	186	25,938
GRANITE	1,955	280,863	1,116	125,789
HILL	5,523	609,540	7,398	805,250
JEFFERSON	2,541	308,961	2,935	351,592
JUDITH BASIN	435	49,358	530	59,476
LAKE	7,728	810,541	7,306	744,320
LEWIS & CLARK	20,178	2,318,814	19,043	2,106,225
LIBERTY	386	44,712	345	41,195
LINCOLN	12,465	1,548,127	14,342	1,701,621
MCCONE	329	34,614	364	34,567
MADISON	1,053	114,033	1,534	169,770
MEAGHER	815	90,179	1,515	182,838
MINERAL	3,172	409,980	3,220	372,383
MISSOULA	34,043	3,981,266	33,474	3,660,742
MUSSELSHELL	1,630	207,074	1,426	163,530
PARK	5,630	589,667	5,095	494,601
PETROLEUM	36	3,631	91	11,898
PHILLIPS	2,684	340,814	1,753	222,439
PONDERA	2,040	242,745	1,906	188,799
POWDER RIVER	177	22,427	446	50,748
POWELL	2,857	318,489	3,106	349,655
PRAIRIE	352	44,353	416	59,315
RAVALLI	10,776	1,238,469	12,521	1,419,986
RICHLAND	5,974	747,426	4,916	592,132
ROOSEVELT	3,740	421,186	3,284	337,509
ROSEBUD	7,022	959,127	11,106	1,533,962
SANDERS	6,087	740,745	6,247	708,785
SHERIDAN	987	125,904	1,129	120,640
SILVER BOW	15,328	1,711,840	20,757	2,316,199
STILLWATER	2,238	285,073	2,849	352,765
SWEET GRASS	617	70,240	699	71,558
TETON	1,164	142,653	1,087	122,857
TOOLE	1,890	225,165	1,845	200,027
TREASURE	180	20,641	276	37,717
VALLEY	3,428	370,661	3,335	366,823
WHEATLAND	436	53,413	558	65,865
WIBAUX	415	50,347	465	48,612
YELLOWSTONE	57,254	7,030,730	61,292	7,433,173
NONCLASSIFIED	552	65,480	----	----
TOTAL	345,453	41,554,146	360,079	41,505,711

LABOR FORCE AREAS
IN
MONTANA

RESEARCH & ANALYSIS BUREAU
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR & INDUSTRY
P.O. BOX 1728
HELENA, MONTANA 59624

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The Montana State Job Service and Training Division maintains 24 local Job Service Offices in the principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling positions in your organization, additional labor market information, and for other services in connection with your employment problems.

1000 copies of this publication were produced at a unit cost of $.95 per copy, for a total cost of $945.36 which includes $215.36 for printing and $730.00 for distribution.

3/14/86 S4710-1

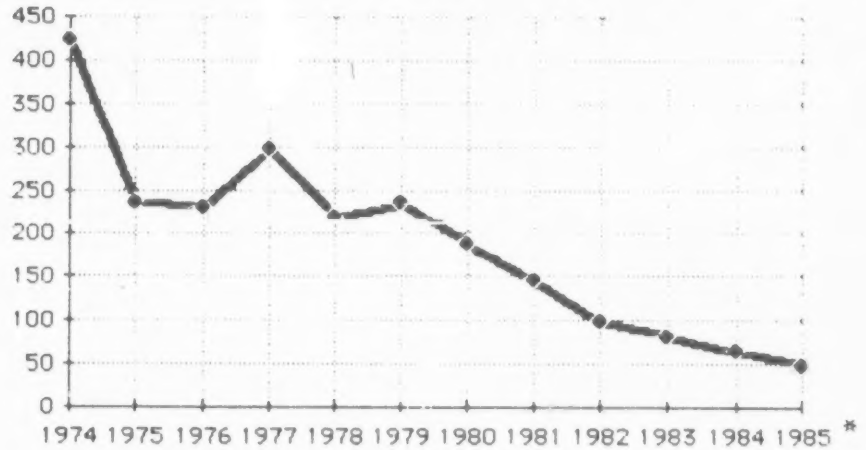
MONTANA

EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE QUARTERLY REPORT

FOURTH QUARTER 1985

WORK STOPPAGES

The number of strikes or lockouts in the U. S. involving 1,000 or more workers and lasting a full shift.



* Through October

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
P. O. BOX 1728
HELENA, MONTANA 59624

LOCAL JOB SERVICE OFFICE LISTING

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624 N. 24th St.
Billings, MT 59101
(248-7371)

BILLINGS WEST
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Suite 3
Billings, MT 59102
(259-5529)

BOZEMAN
220 W. Lamme
Bozeman, MT 59715
(586-5455)

BUTTE
206 W. Granite
Butte, MT 59703
(782-0417)

BUTTE PROGRAM OFFICE
Idaho & Mercury Sts
Butte, MT 59701
(792-9115)

CUT BANK
513 E. Main
Cut Bank, MT 59427
(873-2191)

DILLON
126 S. Montana St.
Dillon, MT 59725
(683-5501)

GLASGOW
238 2nd Ave. S.
Glasgow, MT 59230
(228-9369)

GLENDIVE
211 S. Kendrick
Glendive, MT 59330
(365-3314)

GREAT FALLS
1018 7th St. S.
Great Falls, MT 59405
(761-1730)

HAMILTON
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P.O. Box 73
Hamilton, MT 59840
(363-1822)

HAVRE
[illegible] 1st. St.
Havre, MT 59501
(265-5847)

HELENA
715 Front Street
Helena, MT 59601
(449-3044)

HELENA PROGRAM OFFICE
529 N. Warren
Helena, MT 59601
(442-2531)

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427 1st. Ave. E.
Kalispell, MT 59901
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LEWISTOWN
324 W. Broadway
Lewistown, MT 59457
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LIBBY
314 S. California
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228 S. Main
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Miles City, MT 59301
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(883-5261)

SHELBY
401 1st Street S.
Shelby, MT 59474
(434-5161)

SIDNEY
120 S. Central
Sidney, MT 59270
(482-1204)

THOMPSON FALLS
608 Main Street
Thompson Falls, MT 59873
(827-3472)

WOLF POINT
200 Highway 2 East
Wolf Point, MT 59201
(653-1720)

WORK STOPPAGE IN THE UNITED STATES

Work stoppages include all known strikes or lockouts involving 1,000 workers or more and lasting a full shift or longer. Data are based largely on newspaper accounts and cover all workers idle one shift or more in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effect on other establishments whose employees are idle owing to material or service shortages.

The downward trend in labor disputes is also reflected in the past decades. The average number of work stoppages per year for each 10 year period is as follows: 1950's 331; 1960's 280; 1970's 270; and 1980 to 1985 86. It appears other methods of negotiations are being used more to resolve the work pay and conditions. Also, the national work force is expanding more in enterprises that employ less than 1 000 workers.

MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

Quarterly Report

4th. Qtr. 1985

STATE OF MONTANA

TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

Department of Labor and Industry

Gene Huntington, Commissioner

All statistics for labor force employment, unemployment, and unemployment rates contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis which is called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate Federal funds and to determine eligibility for Federal assistance programs.

Volume 15 - Number 4
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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
CENTRALIZED SERVICES DIVISION

TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

(406)444-2430
STATE CAPITOL

STATE OF MONTANA

HELENA, MONTANA 59624
P.O. Box 1728

Dear Reader:

The purpose of this publication is to report labor market information for the state of Montana. Economic conditions in Montana are highlighted in narrative form and in statistical tables.

Most of the information is obtained through surveys of the population and employers in federal-state cooperative programs. Other sources of information include administrative records, selected economic indicators, and nationally collected statistics.

I am sure this publication will be useful to you. Any suggestions or comments for improvements are always welcome.

Sincerely,

Bob Rafferty

Bob Rafferty, Chief
Research & Analysis Bureau

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Glossary of Terms	i
Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook	1
TABLE I:	
I-A Montana Civilian Labor Force	8
I-B Montana Unemployment Rate Graph	9
TABLE II:	
Montana Labor Force Areas	10
TABLE III:	
III-A County Labor Force, 3rd month of quarter	11
III-B County Labor Force, 2nd month of quarter	12
III-C County Labor Force, 1st month of quarter	13
TABLE IV:	
IV-A Statewide Employment By Industry	14
IV-B Female Employment By Industry	15
TABLE V:	
V-A Hours and Earnings	16
V-B Real Spendable and Average Weekly Earnings	17
TABLE VI:	
The Consumer Price Index - U S.	18
TABLE VII:	
New Business Firms in Montana	19
TABLE VIII:	
VIII-A Selected Unemployment Insurance Activities	20
VIII-B Quarterly Distribution of Regular Unemployment Insurance	21
VIII-C Cumulative Distribution of Regular Unemployment Insurance	22

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployed - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.

8. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income, Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

9. MSA - Metropolitan Statistical Area - as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

10. LFA - Labor Force Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

11. SDA - The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established to replace CETA in job search, placement, relocation, and especially training assistance. Each state designs local plans for JTPA programs through a Private Industry Council (PIC). Each PIC jurisdiction is known as Service Delivery Area (SDA). The two SDA's for Montana are known as Rural CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties) and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).

12. BENCHMARKING - It is a continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revisions. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample trends. The benchmark is established less frequently (usually once a year) based on sample or secondary data. In case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month - to - month changes in the level.

13. CES-790 Program - current employment statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state.

Montana Employment and Unemployment Situation
(In Thousands)

	DEC. 1985 Prelim	NOV. 1985 Revised	OCT. 1985 Revised	DEC. 1984 Revised
Civilian Labor Force	391.4	394.9	400.0	398.9
Employment	357.0	363.6	372.8	369.3
Unemployment	34.4	31.3	27.2	29.6
Unemployment Rate	8.8%	7.9%	6.8%	7.4%

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

STATEWIDE

In the fourth quarter, non-farm employment eroded further from last year's employment level. December's nonagricultural wage and salary work force is three percent less than one year ago, and this is twice the percentage decline in employment that was recorded in the third quarter. Nearly nine thousand fewer jobs existed at the end of 1985 as compared to the previous year. During December, all of the major industry groups noted a decline from last year. This is the first time that the service industry had a no growth situation recorded in the past year. Most of the employment reduction was noticed in the hotels and other lodging industry that can relate to one of the slowest starts in many years in the skiing season. The service employment decline from December to December was approximately 400 and should be considered temporary, as this industry holds much of the future's growth in jobs.

Manufacturing is experiencing about 1,600 fewer jobs between December 1984 and December 1985. Most noticeable declines occurred in lumber and woods and food production.

Mining employment is off 600 from a year ago with the majority being oil and gas exploration. Recent declines in the value of oil certainly will weaken oil and gas exploration activity.

Construction employment was 1,700 less in December of 1985 than last December. Construction workers were affected by the sharp decline in housing starts and a lack of major construction projects. The last of the Colstrip power plant construction workers were released in the

fourth quarter. In its peak, the power plant development involved over 2,000 workers.

Transportation and public utilities industries had 1,300 fewer workers on their payrolls in December 1985 when compared to December 1984. Railroad employment is down several hundred and more are expected to lose their jobs in 1986. Trucking and warehousing is in a slump with 450 fewer jobs.

The trade industry's employment is down by nearly 3,000 (1,000 of this is in wholesale trade). Even the fast growing eating and drinking industry is experiencing a tremendous decline. One national chain of seafood restaurants closed down establishments in four Montana cities.

Finance, insurance, and real estate employment has remained slightly less than the previous year's monthly figures for most of 1985. Any noticeable decline would fall under the banking and insurance agents sectors. Real estate employment actually has an improvement.

The new Montana Science and Technology Board started reviewing projects seeking state assistance. Using coal-tax funds, the board will invest in new products, processes or technologies that could be commercialized. Two or three projects that were submitted to the board could result in the creation of several hundred jobs.

Research on a process to dry out the moisture in eastern Montana coal has been established. Under the new process the moisture content has been reduced from 26 percent to about 1 percent, and the heating value has been increased by nearly 40 percent. A company spokeman noted that businesses around the world have been looking for this type of thing for years.

Montana's drought-related crop losses for 1985 have exceeded a record $188 million, topping the projections of both government and private insurers. The money paid out in crop losses to Montana growers will be greater than any other payment to one state since the crop insurance program started. The next largest loss in 1985 was North Dakota and their loss was only one-fifth the size of Montana's loss. Most of the nation reported strong crops in 1985.

In December, the state Board of Housing issued $75 million in bonds to finance a new round of low-interest mortgages. The money is expected to finance about 1,300 new or existing homes at a 9.75 percent interest over 30 years. The last offering of housing money by the board came with a $35.5 million bond sale in September, and the money was exhausted within five weeks. The program is aimed at helping low-income borrowers get into the housing market.

GREAT FALLS MSA

Representatives from state government and the Great Falls Chamber of Commerce visited the Strategic Air Command headquarters to find out more about any plans to expand usage of Malmstrom Air Force Base. The visitors returned with the opinion that the Great Falls Air Force Base may receive a flying mission of KC-135 refueling tankers rather than any B-52 bombers. The whole proposal hinges on the submission of the president's military budget. Military officials at the SAC headquarters appear to be upbeat about the Great Falls area being able to support military needs.

Industrial revenue bonds will aid in developing two office buildings. A preliminary cost exceeding $5 million, half of which will come from private investments, will be used in constructing a downtown office building. The interior of an old iron works facility will be transformed into office buildings. This will be the second iron works building to be converted into commercial use.

Architects will soon release final plans on a $1.1 million new shop addition to the C.M. Russell High School and bids could be let as soon as next spring. The 14,000 square foot building will accommodate automotive and building trades curricula.

BILLINGS MSA

A study commissioned by the Forward Billings economic development program revealed the strength and weaknesses of Billings and Montana in attracting new industry. A review of the city's location and facilities shows that Billings is a good location for five types of manufacturers and a strong potential to attract regional offices, data processing facilities and wholesale distributors. Highway, rail and air transportation is "good to excellent" compared with that of competing areas. The city's labor force is "good to very good" and adequate to staff manufacturing plants with 80 to 100 employees. Billings educational facilities are "very good" according to the consulting firm, but warned that the lack of locally available graduate degree programs is a major deterrent to companies considering the city. The wage rates and utility cost compares favorably to other Western cities.

The report notes Montana's business climate suffers from a "perception problem", and two major contributors are the state's unitary tax and lack of a "right-to-work" law. The unitary tax - a tax

that gives some consideration to the business activity in other states and other nations in determining the Montana tax proceeds - is seen as a barrier to foreign investments in the state.

The Billings airport received a grant of more than $5 million from the Federal Aviation Administration. Most of the money will go toward buying as many as 300 undeveloped acres surrounding the airport for future expansion needs. The land purchase is very timely as the city's growth is increasing in the area near the airport.

A downtown development committee is studying 11 proposed projects to improve the city's central business district. Most of the projects would be paid for with tax increment money. Many of the projects deal with more parking space, better traffic flow, and landscape improvements.

MISSOULA - KALISPELL - SHELBY LFA

The lumber and woods industry continues to struggle with the wood products unbalanced supply and demand. Timber harvest from the U.S. Forest Service Northern Region noted a two percent decline from the previous fiscal year. A railroad tie plant plans to close down and will cause about twenty layoffs in the Sommers community. Also, area mills that supplied the lumber will be affected. Railroad engineering standards are causing a switch to hardwood ties. A mill near Fortine layed off about 60 workers because of a major fire that destroyed the sawmill portion.

The aluminum plant near Columbia Falls has obtained contracts to keep production going through July. Under the new ownership the production contracts with the previous owners runs out in April. Long term contracts are difficult to obtain until future power costs are established with the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA). The BPA is reviewing the alternatives and should have some final long term cost determined by July.

A Missoula bakery plans to close their manufacturing operation, with a loss of around 30 jobs. Another 45 jobs will be preserved to handle the company's continued local business, which will distribute goods baked in Billings. A cookie plant that has been idle since May 1983 is being reactivated to produce a dog food. The plant purchaser was originally going to establish a production facility in Oregon until the Missoula plant was discovered in its ready to operate oven capacity.

ANACONDA - BUTTE - HELENA LFA

Three Butte firms have submitted proposals to the Montana Science and Technology Board. One firm wants $350,000 for an engineering and research project to improve the quality of Montana coal. The project would seek ways to reduce the ash, sulfur and moisture content of coal. Using a $300,000 grant, a company plans to develop industrial imaging equipment that would view the interior of solid objects such as rocks. Another firm wants $435,000 to commercially develop a new fabrication process for the production of ceramics in more complex shapes.

A Butte based research firm plans to establish two hazardous-waste collection stations in Silver Bow and Yellowstone counties. Further plans include building a $40 million disposal plant by 1989 to handle all but nuclear and explosive wastes and serve businesses in Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, and North and South Dakota. Many businesses have to comply with new federal disposal regulations and Montana does not have any private or public facilities established to handle hazardous waste.

A possible gold mine is being considered 25 miles southeast of Helena and would employ 100 to 125 workers if fully developed. Exploritory drilling will continue through the summer. If the permits and ore deems favorable, the time table for the mine to open is aimed for 1988. This is the second gold mine under consideration in the Helena area. The first proposal probably will start their construction phase this summer.

BOZEMAN - LEWISTOWN LFA

A major employment reduction is scheduled for the railroad industry in the Livingston area. The closure of a locomotive repair shop will eliminate about 350 jobs starting in February. Nearly half of the workers will be offered other jobs within the company at other locations. The railroad firm stated that their company has experienced a 20 percent decline in locomotive usage in the past four years and shifting transporation patterns have reduced the need for repair facilities such as Livingston's.

A forest products company located near Judith Gap has a temporary shutdown mainly because of the workers' compensation insurance program coverage dispute. About 40 mill workers and 45 loggers have become idle while the company resolves the workers' compensation insurance issue with state officials.

Yellowstone Park's 1985 visitations were nearly on par with the previous year. The park saw 2.26 million visitors last year. Park officials are planning for cut backs in services offered to comply with the federal budget cuts. No decision has been made on what will be cut to make up for their estimated $600,000 reduction in funds.

Proposals for private development on wind farm electricity generating facilities in the Livingston area have been fewer than expected. The Public Service Commission announced new rules on how utility companies must pay for electricity generated from small producers. The new ruling allows for fluctuating rates that developers say are not adequate to obtain investors.

HAVRE - GLASGOW LFA

A major chain retail store plans to open in Glasgow soon. The new business will hire about 34 employees.

A Wolf Point oil refinery was under bid on a jet-fuel contract that the firm has had for 21 years. Loss of the 19 million gallon annual contract means the firm will close down and lay off 30 employees. The refinery will not be reopened without a jet-fuel contract because it is designed to produce jet and diesel fuels from northeastern Montana crude oil. Many transport jobs will be lost because no crude oil is being hauled to the refinery.

MILES CITY - GLENDIVE LFA

A new fertilizer plant near Sidney started production in November. The plant currently employs 12 people and there is a chance of increasing employment to 20. The major market for the sulfur fertilizer is the northern Midwest, and the plant was located near Sidney to be close to a readily available source of sulfur.

Oil and gas exporation has experienced a significant decline in activity in the Williston Basin area. One oil service firm closed the Sidney district office with only a few hours notice to employees. Only five of the 36 employees will be transferred. In its peak, the company was one of the largest employers in the Sidney area.

One area coal mine plans to release about 60 workers and another mine plans to hire 50 additional employees. The May scheduled lay offs reflects the overall dwindling demand for coal on a national basis. The employment increase is being created by the additional coal demand for the Colstrip 4 coal-fired generating plant that goes into commercial operation in April.

UPCOMING PUBLICATIONS

Annual Planning Information

This report will review Montana's economy and indicate expected labor force characteristcs for 1987. Several tables and graphs will further demonstrate economic conditions in Montana. Also, annual tables for several data series (many on a county level of detail) will be presented. This publication will be available in June 1986.

Montana Wage Survey

The Montana Department of Labor & Industry will be conducting a survey on wages in the next few months. Approximately 9,000 employers will be asked to help determine average wages by occupation and fringe benefits paid in nearly 600 occupations. Results from the wage survey should be available in the fall.

The information gathered from this survey is used as a general guideline in many companies when evaluating wage rates. Also, these statistics can be used in efforts to attract new business and industry to an area and to encourage businesses that are planning to expand. These research efforts can help provide more jobs--and thus a stronger economy--for Montana.

If your business receives a wage survey in the mail, please participate. Your individual response is confidential. A good response from all those surveyed is important in order to produce a quality wage report. Remember, working together works. Thanks to you, it's working.

Current Population Survey Data

Residence Data

TABLE I-A

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

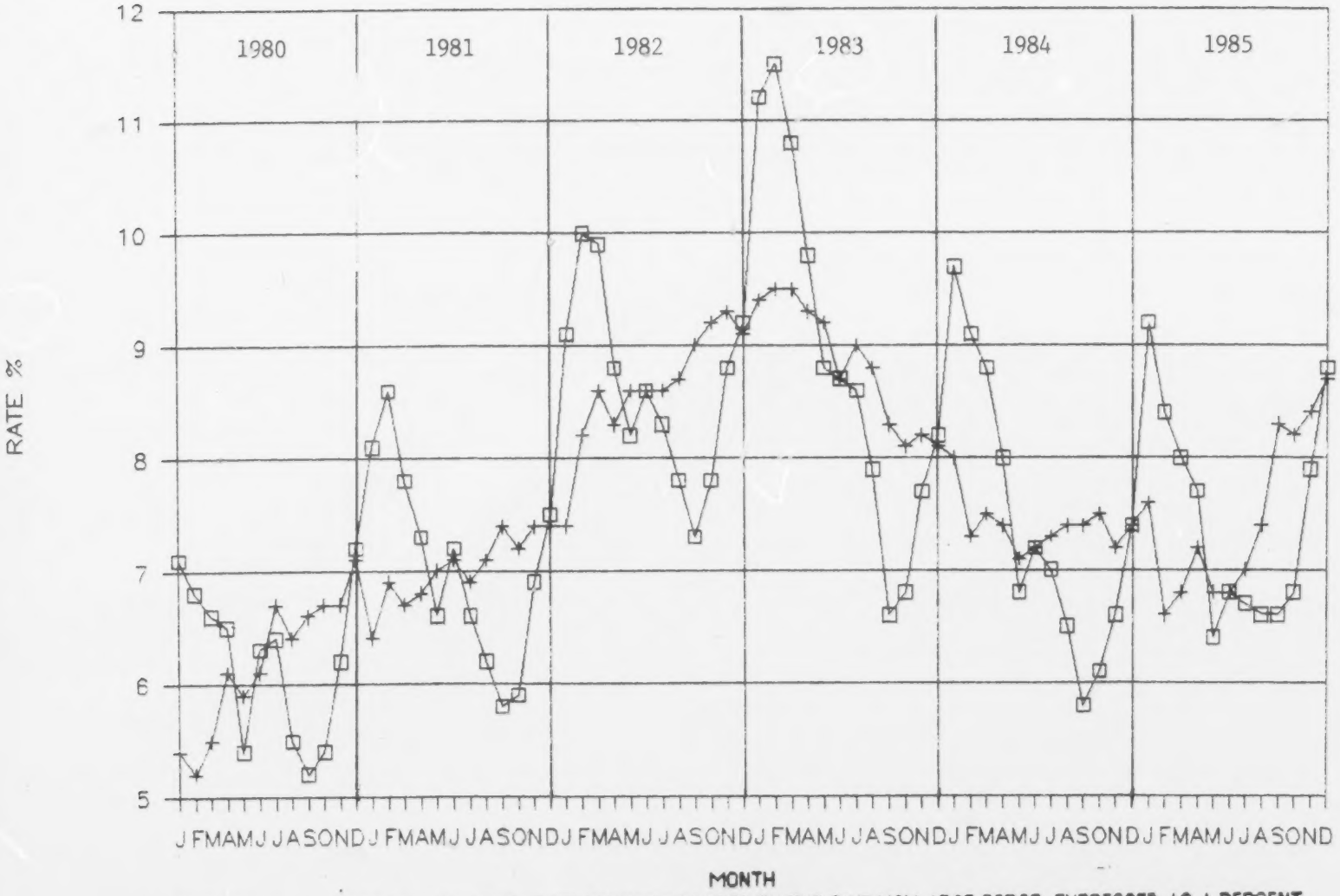
Not Seasonally Adjusted
(In Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	Employment			Unemployment			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ Montana	U.S.	
1983								
January	377.8	335.4	316.1	19.3	42.4	11.2%	11.4%	*
February	379.0	335.6	314.6	21.0	43.4	11.5%	11.3%	*
March	385.2	343.6	318.4	25.2	41.6	10.8%	10.8%	*
April	393.8	355.2	324.2	31.0	38.6	9.8%	10.0%	*
May	395.2	360.6	328.6	32.0	34.6	8.8%	9.8%	
June	409.6	374.1	337.7	36.4	35.5	8.7%	10.2%	*
July	411.7	376.2	337.2	39.0	35.5	8.6%	9.4%	*
August	414.4	381.7	340.0	41.7	32.7	7.9%	9.2%	1.6
September	404.5	377.7	345.2	32.5	26.8	6.6%	8.8%	.1
October	397.2	370.3	342.6	27.7	26.9	6.8%	8.4%	.1
November	393.7	363.5	339.7	23.8	30.2	7.7%	8.1%	1.6
December	389.9	358.1	337.6	20.5	31.8	8.2%	8.0%	1.6
Avg.	396.0	361.0	331.8	29.2	35.0	8.8%	9.6%	.2
1984								
January	384.1	346.8	328.0	18.8	37.3	9.7%	8.8%	.3
February	386.6	351.4	330.9	20.5	35.2	9.1%	8.4%	.3
March	395.3	360.5	335.9	24.6	34.8	8.8%	8.1%	.3
April	406.5	374.1	343.8	30.3	32.4	8.0%	7.6%	.2
May	411.2	383.4	352.2	31.2	27.8	6.8%	7.2%	.2
June	426.5	395.9	360.4	35.5	30.6	7.2%	7.4%	.1
July	420.5	391.1	353.1	38.0	29.4	7.0%	7.5%	
August	422.3	394.8	354.1	40.7	27.5	6.5%	7.3%	*
September	410.4	386.7	355.0	31.7	23.7	5.8%	7.1%	*
October	407.2	382.2	355.2	27.0	25.0	6.1%	7.0%	*
November	402.5	375.7	352.5	23.2	26.8	6.6%	6.9%	*
December	398.9	369.3	349.3	20.0	29.6	7.4%	7.0%	*
Avg.	406.0	376.0	347.5	28.5	30.0	7.4%	7.5%	.1
1985								
January	397.5	361.1	342.7	18.4	36.4	9.2%	8.0%	*
February	399.0	365.6	345.6	20.0	33.4	8.4%	7.8%	*
March	405.3	372.7	348.7	24.0	32.6	8.0%	7.5%	*
April	414.7	382.7	353.2	29.5	32.0	7.7%	7.1%	.5
May	415.9	389.2	358.8	30.4	26.7	6.4%	7.0%	.9
June	426.8	397.6	362.9	34.7	29.2	6.8%	7.5%	1.0
July	419.9	391.7	354.6	37.1	28.2	6.7%	7.4%	.9
August	417.9	390.4	350.7	39.7	27.5	6.6%	6.9%	1.2
September	405.4	387.7	356.7	31.0	26.7	6.6%	6.9%	1.6
October	400.0	372.8	346.5	26.3	27.2	6.8%	6.8%	.1
November	394.9	363.6	341.0	22.6	31.3	7.9%	6.7%	.7
December	391.4	357.0	337.5	19.5	34.4	8.8%	6.7%	.7
Avg.	407.4	376.9	352.1	27.8	30.5	7.5%	7.2%	.6

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded numbers). Series began January 1970.
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment. Revised to 1984 Benchmarks.
* Under 50. Most recent month is preliminary.

TABLE I-B

MONTANA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES


12
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MONTH

□ - UNADJUSTED RATE -- THE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS DIVIDED BY THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EXPRESSED AS A PERCENT.

+ - SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RATE-- THE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS DIVIDED BY THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EXPRESSED AS A PERCENT, ADJUSTED TO ELIMINATE THE EFFECTS OF SEASONAL VARIATIONS, SUCH AS SCHOOL TERMS, HOLIDAYS, WEATHER, AND MAINTENANCE CLOSURES.

TABLE II

Montana Labor Force Areas 1/

Civilian Labor Force

(In Thousands)

	Civilian Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Unemployment Rate 2/		
	DEC. 1985	NOV. 1985	OCT. 1985	DEC. 1985	NOV. 1985	OCT. 1985	DEC. 1985	NOV. 1985	OCT. 1985	DEC. 1985	NOV. 1985	OCT. 1985
STATEWIDE	391.4	394.9	400.0	357.0	363.6	372.8	34.4	31.3	27.2	8.8%	7.9%	6.8%
Great Falls MSA	34.1	34.3	34.8	31.1	31.4	32.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	8.9%	8.2%	7.6%
Billings MSA	62.3	61.4	62.5	57.1	57.0	58.7	5.2	4.4	3.8	8.4%	7.2%	6.2%
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:												
Western District 3/	207.6	209.8	210.7	188.6	192.4	195.7	19.0	17.4	15.0	9.2%	8.3%	7.1%
Eastern District	183.8	185.1	189.3	168.4	171.2	177.1	15.4	13.9	12.2	8.4%	7.5%	6.5%
SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS:												
Rural CEP	63.1	63.7	63.3	57.8	58.6	58.8	5.3	5.1	4.5	8.5%	8.1%	7.1%
Balance of State	328.2	331.1	336.7	299.2	305.0	314.0	29.0	26.1	22.7	8.9%	7.9%	6.8%
ANACONDA-BUTTE	30.0	30.4	30.7	27.2	27.8	28.3	2.8	2.6	2.4	9.3%	8.7%	7.7%
BOZEMAN	31.3	31.4	31.3	28.8	29.3	29.5	2.5	2.1	1.7	7.9%	6.6%	5.5%
GLASGOW	17.0	17.4	18.0	15.7	16.2	16.9	1.3	1.2	1.1	7.7%	7.2%	6.1%
GLENDIVE	15.6	15.9	16.5	14.7	15.0	15.6	.9	.9	.9	5.4%	5.7%	5.3%
HARDIN-RED LODGE	13.0	13.1	13.4	11.7	12.0	12.5	1.3	1.1	.9	10.3%	8.4%	7.1%
HAVRE	12.3	12.7	12.7	11.1	11.4	11.8	1.2	1.3	.9	10.0%	10.2%	6.8%
HELENA	32.1	32.2	31.5	29.6	29.8	29.4	2.5	2.4	2.1	7.7%	7.5%	6.5%
KALISPELL	45.2	45.6	45.7	40.4	41.3	42.2	4.8	4.3	3.5	10.7%	9.4%	7.7%
LEWISTOWN	10.2	10.4	10.8	9.2	9.5	10.0	1.0	.9	.8	9.6%	8.4%	7.0%
MILES CITY	16.7	17.0	17.5	15.5	16.0	16.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	7.2%	6.0%	5.9%
MISSOULA	55.2	55.8	56.4	49.9	51.0	52.2	5.3	4.8	4.2	9.6%	8.6%	7.4%
SHELBY-CUT BANK	16.4	17.1	18.1	15.0	15.7	16.8	1.4	1.4	1.3	8.5%	8.0%	7.1%

1/ A list of counties included in each Labor Force Area appears on map on inside back cover.
2/ Unemployment Rate is calculated on unrounded numbers.
3/ Western congressional district includes the LFA's of: Anaconda-Butte, Bozeman, Helena, Kalispell, Missoula, and Shelby-Cut Bank less Chouteau County. Rural CEP includes the LFA's of: Anaconda-Butte, Helena, plus Meagher County.

TABLE III-A

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA DECEMBER 1985

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	391373	356969	34404	8.8
CASCADE	34155	31112	3043	8.9
YELLOWSTONE	62310	57068	5242	8.4
BEAVERHEAD	4454	4124	330	7.4
BIG HORN	5417	4770	647	11.9
BLAINE	3009	2651	358	11.9
BROADWATER	1675	1377	298	17.8
CARBON	3768	3390	378	10.0
CARTER	654	638	16	2.4
CHOUTEAU	2610	2407	203	7.8
CUSTER	6416	5951	465	7.2
DANIELS	1420	1382	38	2.7
DAWSON	5336	5112	224	4.2
DEER LODGE	3946	3341	605	15.3
FALLON	2148	2033	115	5.4
FERGUS	5628	5099	529	9.4
FLATHEAD	28209	25371	2838	10.1
GALLATIN	24745	23081	1664	6.7
GARFIELD	761	736	25	3.3
GLACIER	5434	4814	620	11.4
GOLDEN VALLEY	337	298	39	11.6
GRANITE	1273	1099	174	13.7
HILL	8370	7534	836	10.0
JEFFERSON	3078	2828	250	8.1
JUDITH BASIN	1054	956	98	9.3
LAKE	9147	8094	1053	11.5
LEWIS AND CLARK	27324	25413	1911	7.0
LIBERTY	942	898	44	4.7
LINCOLN	7863	6929	934	11.9
MC CONE	1206	1150	56	4.6
MADISON	2193	2072	121	5.5
MEAGHER	1088	971	117	10.8
MINERAL	2073	1798	275	13.3
MISSOULA	40231	36827	3404	8.5
MUSSELSHELL	1836	1659	177	9.6
PARK	5435	4757	678	12.5
PETROLEUM	215	202	13	6.0
PHILLIPS	3104	2758	346	11.1
PONDERA	3158	2964	194	6.1
POWDER RIVER	1129	1066	63	5.6
POWELL	3614	3369	245	6.8
PRAIRIE	751	698	53	7.1
RAVALLI	8355	7401	954	11.4
RICHLAND	6910	6460	450	6.5
ROOSEVELT	5634	5199	435	7.7
ROSEBUD	5939	5419	520	8.8
SANDERS	4526	3877	649	14.3
SHERIDAN	2789	2690	99	3.5
SILVER BOW	14498	13196	1302	9.0
STILLWATER	2322	2109	213	9.2
SWEET GRASS	1478	1376	102	6.9
TETON	2845	2652	193	6.8
TOOLE	2401	2211	190	7.9
TREASURE	396	373	23	5.8
VALLEY	4064	3664	400	9.8
WHEATLAND	1091	968	123	11.3
WIBAUX	609	577	32	5.3

TABLE III-B

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA NOVEMBER 1985

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	394863	363561	31302	7.9
CASCADE	34260	31443	2817	8.2
YELLOWSTONE	61470	57034	4436	7.2
BEAVERHEAD	4638	4329	309	6.7
BIG HORN	5379	4865	514	9.6
BLAINE	3129	2719	410	13.1
BROADWATER	1716	1421	295	17.2
CARBON	3806	3480	326	8.6
CARTER	711	695	16	2.3
CHOUTEAU	2731	2555	176	6.4
CUSTER	6416	6053	363	5.7
DANIELS	1444	1410	34	2.4
DAWSON	5499	5215	284	5.2
DEER LODGE	3885	3378	507	13.1
FALLON	2182	2094	88	4.0
FERGUS	5833	5292	541	9.3
FLATHEAD	28445	25818	2627	9.2
GALLATIN	24858	23441	1417	5.7
GARFIELD	786	767	19	2.4
GLACIER	5639	5005	634	11.2
GOLDEN VALLEY	363	326	37	10.2
GRANITE	1257	1136	121	9.6
HILL	8580	7746	834	9.7
JEFFERSON	3075	2794	281	9.1
JUDITH BASIN	1085	995	90	8.3
LAKE	9296	8360	936	10.1
LEWIS AND CLARK	27417	25568	1849	6.7
LIBERTY	981	933	48	4.9
LINCOLN	7886	7171	715	9.1
MC CONE	1235	1184	51	4.1
MADISON	2333	2216	117	5.0
MEAGHER	1102	1017	85	7.7
MINERAL	2079	1876	203	9.8
MISSOULA	40650	37612	3038	7.5
MUSSELSHELL	1827	1697	130	7.1
PARK	5449	4869	580	10.6
PETROLEUM	224	211	13	5.8
PHILLIPS	3271	2941	330	10.1
PONDERA	3243	3043	200	6.2
POWDER RIVER	1162	1125	37	3.2
POWELL	3677	3423	254	6.9
PRAIRIE	763	735	28	3.7
RAVALLI	8603	7588	1015	11.8
RICHLAND	7034	6533	501	7.1
ROOSEVELT	5758	5332	426	7.4
ROSEBUD	6152	5660	492	8.0
SANDERS	4454	3895	559	12.6
SHERIDAN	2846	2771	75	2.6
SILVER BOW	14636	13302	1334	9.1
STILLWATER	2352	2179	173	7.4
SWEET GRASS	1545	1458	87	5.6
TETON	2932	2782	150	5.1
TOOLE	2514	2311	203	8.1
TREASURE	409	391	18	4.4
VALLEY	4130	3746	384	9.3
WHEATLAND	1090	1023	67	6.1
WIBAUX	626	598	28	4.5

TABLE III-C.
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA OCTOBER 1985

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	400009	372791	27218	6.8
CASCADE	34799	32171	2628	7.6
YELLOWSTONE	62534	58676	3858	6.2
BEAVERHEAD	4737	4498	239	5.0
BIG HORN	5400	4996	404	7.5
BLAINE	3119	2889	230	7.4
BROADWATER	1773	1529	244	13.8
CARBON	3961	3639	322	8.1
CARTER	783	771	12	1.5
CHOUTEAU	2933	2780	153	5.2
CUSTER	6442	6164	278	4.3
DANIELS	1536	1497	39	2.5
DAWSON	5569	5348	221	4.0
DEER LODGE	3905	3411	494	12.7
FALLON	2387	2261	126	5.3
FERGUS	5976	5514	462	7.7
FLATHEAD	28231	26089	2142	7.6
GALLATIN	24592	23431	1161	4.7
GARFIELD	873	819	54	6.2
GLACIER	6123	5525	598	9.8
GOLDEN VALLEY	396	360	36	9.1
GRANITE	1321	1197	124	9.4
HILL	8540	7942	598	7.0
JEFFERSON	3054	2840	214	7.0
JUDITH BASIN	1138	1078	60	5.3
LAKE	9389	8713	676	7.2
LEWIS AND CLARK	26667	25065	1602	6.0
LIBERTY	1022	985	37	3.6
LINCOLN	8079	7390	689	8.5
MC CONE	1316	1265	51	3.9
MADISON	2507	2381	126	5.0
MEAGHER	1119	1058	61	5.5
MINERAL	2150	1963	187	8.7
MISSOULA	40900	38212	2688	6.6
MUSSELSHELL	1903	1767	136	7.1
PARK	5555	5048	507	9.1
PETROLEUM	245	241	4	1.6
PHILLIPS	3403	3116	287	8.4
PONDERA	3381	3176	205	6.1
POWDER RIVER	1272	1214	58	4.6
POWELL	3574	3395	179	5.0
PRAIRIE	819	795	24	2.9
RAVALLI	8933	8069	864	9.7
RICHLAND	7274	6792	482	6.6
ROOSEVELT	5885	5501	384	6.5
ROSEBUD	6260	5713	547	8.7
SANDERS	4414	3955	459	10.4
SHERIDAN	2953	2889	64	2.2
SILVER BOW	14626	13422	1204	8.2
STILLWATER	2431	2271	160	6.6
SWEET GRASS	1613	1552	61	3.8
TETON	3116	2937	179	5.7
TOOLE	2580	2433	147	5.7
TREASURE	432	417	15	3.5
VALLEY	4243	3917	326	7.7
WHEATLAND	1137	1077	60	5.3
WIBAUX	689	637	52	7.5

TABLE IV-A

M O N T A N A

Statewide Employment by Industry

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	Dec. 1985	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Net Changes to Dec. 1985 from: Nov. 1985	Dec. 1984
(Residence Data)					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	391.4	394.9	400.0	-3.5	-7.5
EMPLOYED PERSONS	357.0	363.6	372.8	-6.6	-12.3
Persons Employed in Agriculture	19.5	22.6	26.3	-3.1	-.5
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	34.4	31.3	27.2	3.1	4.8
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	8.8%	7.9%	6.8%	.9	1.4
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	8.7%	8.5%	8.2%	.2	1.3
(Establishment Data)					
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	276.2	280.6	282.3	-4.4	-8.9
Manufacturing	20.4	21.4	22.1	-1.0	-1.7
Mining	7.0	6.6	7.1	.4	-.6
Contract Construction	10.3	12.7	13.3	-2.4	-1.7
Transportation and Public Utilities	19.0	19.5	19.9	-.5	-1.3
Trade	76.6	76.8	76.2	-.2	-3.0
Wholesale Trade	16.8	16.9	17.1	-.1	-1.0
Retail Trade	59.9	59.8	59.2	.1	-1.9
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	13.4	13.1	13.2	.3	-.1
Services	60.0	61.0	61.4	-1.0	-.4
Government	69.5	69.4	69.1	.1	-.2
Federal Government	11.6	12.1	12.1	-.5	-.5
State and Local Government	57.9	57.3	57.0	.6	.3

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1984 Benchmarks.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

TABLE IV-B

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(In Thousands)

MAJOR INDUSTRY	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT				PERCENT FEMALE OF TOTAL	
	Dec. 1/ 1985	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Dec. 1984	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1984
(Establishment Data)						
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers.	127.2	127.3	126.2	123.4	46%	43%
Manufacturing.....	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.2	21%	19%
Mining.....	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	10%	10%
Contract Construction.....	0.9	1	1	1.2	9%	10%
Transportation & Public Utilities.....	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.9	24%	24%
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	35.2	35.0	34.3	35.5	46%	45%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.....	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.5	69%	63%
Services.....	38.4	38.8	38.7	34.0	64%	56%
Government (Federal, State & Local)...	34.0	33.8	33.4	34.5	49%	50%

1/ Current month preliminary.
Revised to 1984 Benchmarks. New series started January 1983, previous series not strictly comparable.
Totals may not add due to rounding.

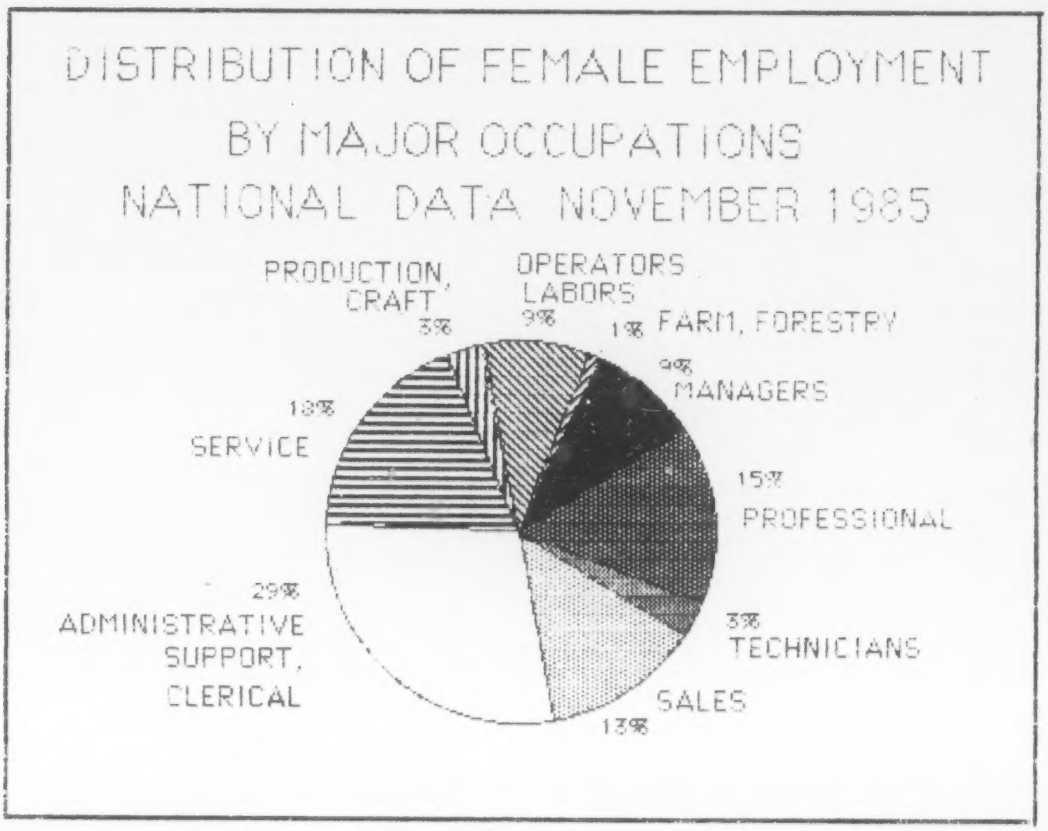


TABLE V-A

MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

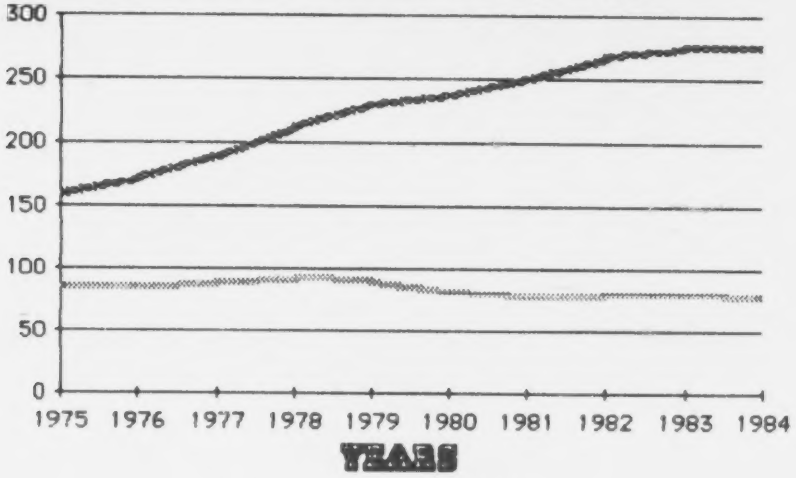
	Average Weekly Earnings				Average Weekly Hours				Average Hourly Earnings			
	Dec. 1985	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Dec. 1984	Dec. 1985	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Dec. 1984	Dec. 1985	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Dec. 1984
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	$290.34	$286.65	$283.80	$279.39	33.8	33.1	33.0	33.3	8.59	8.66	8.60	8.39
MANUFACTURING.....	464.28	440.78	427.35	432.28	42.4	40.7	40.7	40.1	10.95	10.83	10.50	10.78
Durable Goods.....	481.92	450.47	445.28	458.56	42.2	39.9	39.9	41.2	11.42	11.29	11.16	11.13
Primary Metal Industries..	658.31	623.07	547.41	580.33	46.1	43.0	38.2	41.1	14.28	14.49	14.33	14.12
Nondurable Goods.....	430.42	421.16	393.39	381.90	42.7	42.2	42.3	38.0	10.08	9.98	9.30	10.05
Food & Kindred Products...	371.78	361.10	340.73	348.25	40.9	39.9	38.5	39.8	9.09	9.05	8.85	8.75
MINING.....	539.97	505.01	464.09	534.14	39.5	37.3	35.4	41.6	13.67	13.36	13.11	12.84
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	519.37	479.21	455.99	494.78	35.5	32.8	31.6	34.6	14.63	14.61	14.43	14.30
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	475.53	475.02	471.86	453.55	39.3	39.0	38.3	38.6	12.10	12.18	12.32	11.75
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services...	507.91	515.57	487.84	443.63	39.1	40.5	37.7	37.5	12.99	12.73	12.94	11.83
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE..	202.01	200.40	200.77	198.21	30.7	30.0	30.1	30.4	6.58	6.68	6.67	6.52
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE.....	249.38	245.12	241.29	234.13	36.3	36.1	35.8	35.8	6.87	6.79	6.74	6.54
SERVICES.....	245.36	240.96	237.76	227.29	32.2	32.0	32.0	31.7	7.62	7.53	7.43	7.17

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).

TABLE V-D

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
REAL SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS

DOLLARS ANNUAL AVERAGE 1975 - 1984



	Prelim. Dec. 1985	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	$290.34	$286.65	$283.80
Taxes Withheld 3/	45.91	44.90	44.13
Spendable Earnings	244.43	241.75	239.67
Adjustment for Price Changes Since 1967	168.85	166.81	165.07
Real Spendable Earnings	75.58	74.94	74.60

	1) Average Weekly Earnings			2) Real Spendable Earnings		
	1985	1984	1983	1985	1984	1983
January	$273.33	$275.23	$264.40	$74.23	$77.01	$77.57
February	276.83	269.77	264.19	74.74	75.55	76.20
March	276.83	265.36	264.99	74.41	74.34	76.22
April	278.99	272.57	267.81	74.57	75.92	76.44
May	286.24	275.72	272.57	75.98	76.47	77.26
June	291.38	276.22	281.06	76.93	76.43	79.15
July	290.70	286.12	282.20	76.68	78.81	79.88
August	290.18	280.40	282.63	76.45	76.53	79.64
September	288.24	287.80	280.73	75.79	78.11	78.84
October	283.80	278.01	282.74	74.60	75.42	79.19
November	286.65	274.82	275.70	74.94	74.63	77.46
December	290.34	279.39	276.38	75.58	75.64	77.02

Average Weekly Earnings/Real Spendable Earnings

In the fourth quarter, average weekly earnings continued to improve over 1984's figures, and the real spendable earnings continued to be less than last year. The annual average real spendable earnings for 1985 will make two years in a row that the earnings have declined from the previous year.

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TABLE VI

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.

All Items

(1967=100)

	1985		1984		1983	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	316.1	312.6	305.2	302.7	293.1	292.1
February	317.4	313.9	306.6	303.3	293.2	292.3
March	318.8	315.3	307.3	303.3	293.4	293.0
April	320.1	316.7	308.8	304.1	295.5	294.9
May	321.3	317.8	309.7	305.4	297.1	296.3
June	322.3	318.7	310.7	306.2	298.1	297.2
July	322.8	319.1	311.7	307.5	299.3	298.2
August	323.5	319.6	313.0	310.3	300.3	299.5
September	324.5	320.5	314.5	312.1	301.8	300.8
October	325.5	321.3	315.3	312.2	302.6	301.3
November	326.6	322.6	315.3	311.9	303.1	301.4
December	327.4	323.4	315.5	312.2	303.5	301.5
Dec-to-Dec %	3.8%	3.6%	4.0%	3.5%	3.8%	3.3%
AVERAGE:	322.2	318.5	311.1	307.6	298.4	297.4
Ann Avg %	3.6%	3.5%	4.3%	3.4%	3.2%	3.0%

Expenditure Category CPI-U Index	Dec. 1985	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Dec. 1984	Dec. 1983
All Items	327.4	326.6	325.5	315.5	303.5
Food & Beverages	313.2	296.6	295.3	297.2	286.5
Housing	355.8	355.0	354.4	341.2	327.4
Apparel & Upkeep	209.0	211.2	211.1	203.2	199.3
Transportation	324.0	323.2	320.9	315.8	306.3
Medical Care	414.7	413.0	410.5	388.5	366.2
Entertainment	268.3	269.0	268.4	260.1	249.5
Other Goods & Services	336.5	335.3	334.9	316.7	298.6

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major p expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.

Table VII

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA*

AREAS	Oct. To Dec. 1985	Oct. To Dec. 1984	Year-to-Date 1985	Year-to-Date 1984
STATE OF MONTANA	750	932	3774	4377
GREAT FALLS MSA	55	62	306	303
BILLINGS MSA	125	140	641	622
MULTI COUNTY BUSINESS	50	43	206	219
ANACONDA-BUTTE LFA	44	57	249	254
Beaverhead	8	13	44	45
Deer Lodge	5	6	23	31
Granite	2	2	13	13
Madison	7	9	41	32
Powell	2	7	21	23
Silver Bow	20	20	107	110
BOZEMAN LFA	69	92	333	460
Gallatin	59	74	268	357
Meagher	1	3	11	3
Park	9	15	54	15
GLASGOW LFA	29	34	123	165
Daniels	4	0	13	11
Phillips	2	9	11	31
Roosevelt	7	8	30	50
Sheridan	5	6	24	35
Valley	11	11	45	38
GLENDIVE LFA	19	25	93	125
Dawson	8	9	30	42
Garfield	0	1	0	5
McCone	0	1	7	7
Prairie	0	0	6	2
Richland	11	14	50	68
Wibaux	0	0	0	1
HARDIN-RED LODGE LFA	13	24	94	138
Big Horn	4	8	25	43
Carbon	5	7	35	53
Stillwater	2	5	18	25
Sweet Grass	2	4	16	17
HAVRE LFA	15	21	81	95
Blaine	2	8	14	27
Hill	13	13	61	63
Liberty	0	0	6	5
HELENA LFA	56	65	282	309
Broadwater	6	5	25	27
Jefferson	3	7	17	29
Lewis and Clark	47	53	240	253
KALISPELL LFA	106	128	563	616
Flathead	76	90	387	426
Lake	13	24	77	107
Lincoln	17	14	99	83
LEWISTOWN LFA	16	23	78	101
Fergus	10	15	51	65
Golden Valley	0	0	1	1
Judith Basin	2	3	8	11
Musselshell	2	3	12	17
Petroleum	0	1	2	1
Wheatland	2	1	4	6
MILES CITY LFA	29	42	109	179
Carter	0	4	3	5
Custer	10	14	40	78
Fallon	7	6	22	16
Powder River	1	5	7	12
Rosebud	8	11	35	60
Treasure	1	2	2	8
MISSOULA LFA	98	153	491	627
Mineral	4	6	24	30
Missoula	60	99	330	399
Ravalli	26	42	107	151
Sanders	8	6	30	47
SHELBY-CUT BANK LFA	28	23	125	164
Chouteau	3	1	20	13
Glacier	9	4	37	45
Pondera	3	4	15	31
Teton	7	5	20	34
Toole	6	9	33	41

*Change in series. The listing has been reduced to employers enrolling their business with the unemployment insurance compensation program. Dropped from the series was new corporations registered with the Secretary of State. Often a duplication of count occurred when a new corporation filed with the unemployment insurance compensation program.

The new business tally does include successors to active accounts (an established business with a new owner) which amounts to nearly one-third of the total businesses.

TABLE VIII-A

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIMS TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individuals' reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under Montana law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

YEAR-TO-DATE

	1985	1984	Net Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims	47,102	49,394	-2,292	- 4.6%
Continued Claims	513,783	518,370	-4,587	- 0.9%
Number of Benefit Payments	452,140	478,845	-26,705	- 6.5%
Amount of Benefits Paid	$54,020,980	$57,765,576	-$3,744,596	- 6.5%
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$127.54	$124.65	+$2.89	+ 2.3%

MONTHLY

	Dec. 1985	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Change to Current Month from same mnth a yr ago Net	Percent
Initial Claims1/	4,844	4,675	3,723	-337	-6.5%
Continued Claims1/	53,297	30,503	30,276	+9,973	+23.0%
Number of Benefit Payments1/	42,278	23,606	23,405	+2,689	+6.8%
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$5,190,009	$2,762,576	$2,635,823	+$321,498	+6.6%
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt1/2/	$128.79	$123.35	$119.72	-1.71	-1.3%
Trust Fund Balance	$11,600,346	$16,420,232	$11,684,409	+$15,097,274	+432.0%

1/ Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.
2/ Derived According to Definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".

TABLE VIII-B

QUARTERLY DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

	DEC. 1985		NOV. 1985		OCT. 1985	
	COUNT	AMOUNT	COUNT	AMOUNT	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	282	33,693	120	12,421	105	9,433
BIGHORN	767	107,467	346	46,575	318	39,352
BLAINE	349	47,982	159	19,556	166	19,290
BROADWATER	559	64,728	290	32,504	210	22,216
CARBON	397	52,565	221	26,137	198	21,363
CARTER	8	1,324	11	1,736	14	1,710
CASCADE	4,113	493,130	2,407	280,426	2,677	367,338
CHOUTEAU	174	21,442	126	14,663	130	14,037
CUSTER	512	68,992	268	32,972	236	25,533
DANIELS	51	3,712	22	1,443	39	2,855
DAWSON	156	19,401	97	12,292	152	19,840
DEER LODGE	861	107,143	436	46,775	410	42,175
FALLON	155	18,301	73	9,618	83	10,281
FERGUS	685	79,449	284	27,716	287	25,558
FLATHEAD	3,444	406,306	2,106	246,835	1,711	189,061
GALLATIN	2,493	288,587	1,519	174,976	1,109	118,788
GARFIELD	38	4,410	17	1,553	10	1,079
GLACIER	531	62,892	355	40,256	458	52,002
GOLDEN VALLEY	11	874	4	204	21	1,017
GRANITE	111	13,872	81	10,088	88	9,935
HILL	737	88,731	341	37,342	398	41,615
JEFFERSON	297	40,528	166	22,103	170	20,623
JUDITH BASIN	35	4,516	21	2,300	55	5,786
LAKE	1,152	128,788	725	74,348	702	69,519
LEWIS & CLARK	2,555	322,924	1,518	175,298	1,531	169,659
LIBERTY	44	5,495	22	2,516	16	1,360
LINCOLN	600	75,329	484	58,516	354	39,185
MCCONE	14	1,647	4	296	5	6,090
MADISON	89	9,193	64	7,470	58	587
MEAGHER	113	13,895	46	5,013	35	4,212
MINERAL	380	53,012	121	16,100	93	12,811
MISSOULA	4,606	574,236	2,604	303,851	2,493	285,734
MUSSELSHELL	135	15,608	84	10,340	100	14,007
PARK	707	75,894	372	40,945	315	35,728
PETROLEUM	18	1,718	2	222	6	646
PHILLIPS	344	46,579	172	23,554	165	20,217
PONDERA	213	21,184	130	12,831	165	17,819
POWDER RIVER	68	9,737	16	2,030	19	2,310
POWELL	254	28,508	162	15,697	190	17,879
PRAIRIE	53	7,626	16	2,628	10	1,554
RAVALLI	932	113,721	552	64,520	528	59,960
RICHLAND	578	72,530	342	41,687	381	45,847
ROOSEVELT	431	56,329	266	33,684	279	34,364
ROSEBUD	442	58,222	277	34,883	307	38,254
SANDERS	647	82,805	363	46,683	317	36,567
SHERIDAN	126	14,665	63	6,882	47	4,759
SILVER BOW	1,497	184,208	754	86,788	865	92,138
STILLWATER	308	39,195	96	12,623	93	12,275
SWEET GRASS	98	11,308	53	6,001	40	4,184
TETON	176	20,872	84	10,029	120	15,299
TOOLE	306	35,973	160	18,916	142	17,427
TREASURE	16	2,439	7	1,197	9	1,072
VALLEY	420	47,796	266	28,234	309	31,829
WHEATLAND	72	9,178	35	4,654	23	3,297
WIBAUX	11	1,070	10	711	17	1,291
YELLOWSTONE	6,877	870,543	3,628	436,686	4,036	470,323
NON-CLASSIFIED	1,230	147,737	638	76,252	590	66,733
TOTAL	42,278	5,190,009	23,606	2,762,576	23,405	2,635,823

TABLE VIII-C

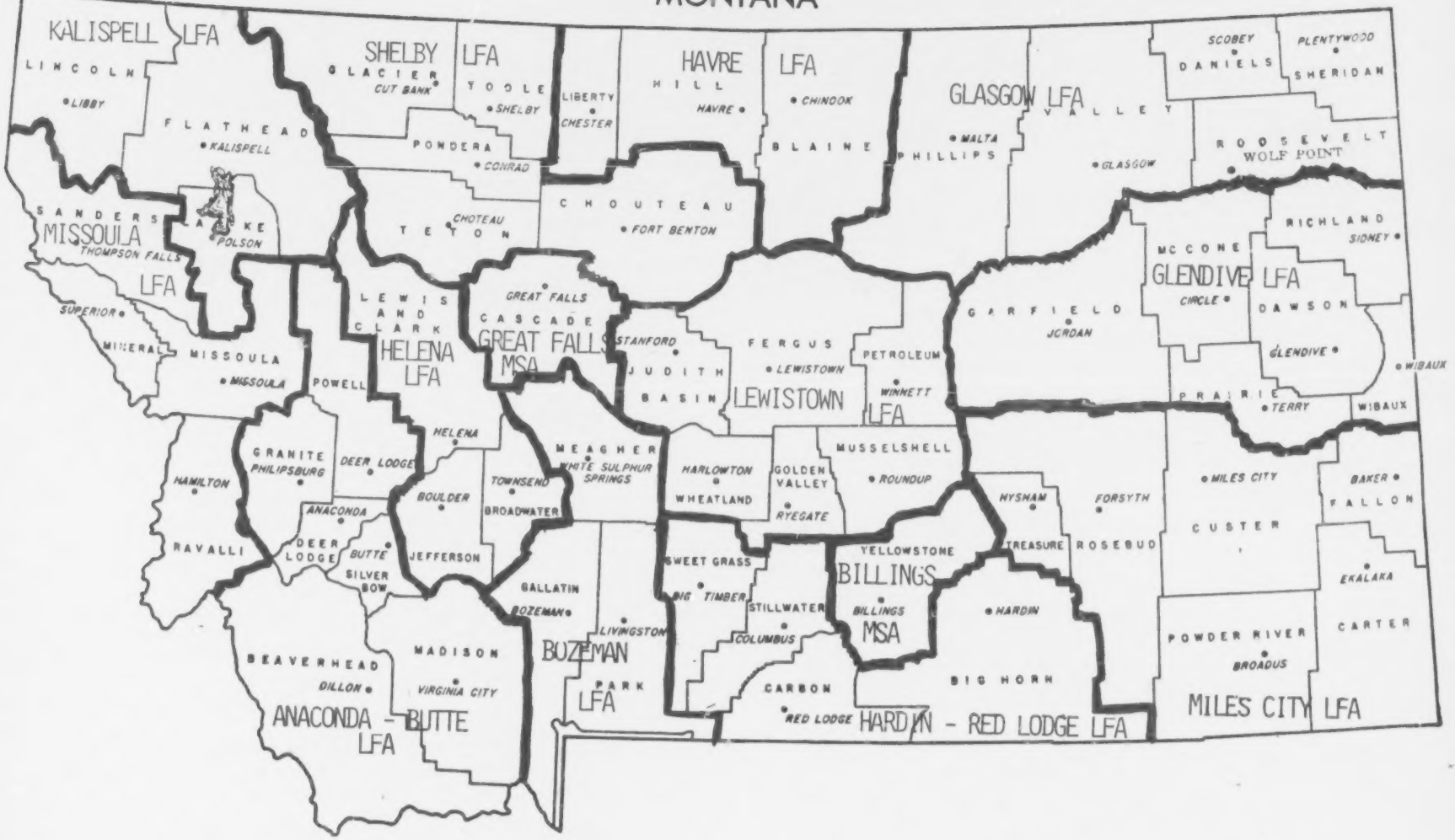
CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

COUNTY	JAN. 1985 THRU DEC. 1985 COUNT	AMOUNT	JAN. 1984 THRU DEC. 1984 COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	3,210	355,407	3,040	331,332
BIGHORN	6,000	738,445	5,158	596,845
BLAINE	2,967	331,944	3,491	367,024
BROADWATER	2,218	251,085	1,693	192,484
CARBON	4,001	481,828	4,705	587,347
CARTER	142	14,621	134	14,308
CASCADE	44,385	5,207,212	43,881	4,771,554
CHOUTEAU	1,350	146,931	1,162	123,485
CUSTER	5,329	639,247	5,291	637,620
DANIELS	500	55,202	583	56,080
DAWSON	4,173	501,374	5,124	597,570
DEER LODGE	7,274	830,157	7,943	945,888
FALLON	1,537	183,616	944	105,106
FERGUS	6,487	680,358	5,658	595,455
FLATHEAD	36,197	4,185,334	32,324	3,546,776
GALLATIN	21,195	2,328,568	22,407	2,346,495
GARFIELD	132	14,780	143	20,699
GLACIER	7,504	842,976	9,300	967,077
GOLDEN VALLEY	239	28,187	263	36,170
GRANITE	2,246	316,008	1,510	171,961
HILL	7,009	778,320	9,262	1,019,119
JEFFERSON	3,194	395,091	3,793	449,315
JUDITH BASIN	546	61,960	654	72,834
LAKE	10,375	1,091,979	9,303	958,116
LEWIS & CLARK	25,891	3,000,351	24,986	2,782,183
LIBERTY	471	54,429	498	60,893
LINCOLN	13,961	1,729,566	17,080	1,998,819
MCCONE	1,301	137,700	433	42,293
MADISON	321	36,598	1,853	202,062
MEAGHER	1,009	113,299	1,748	208,484
MINERAL	3,767	492,074	4,013	473,386
MISSOULA	43,982	5,176,358	44,330	4,980,626
MUSSELSHELL	1,985	252,920	1,760	204,555
PARK	7,083	750,008	6,660	654,523
PETROLEUM	62	6,217	98	12,789
PHILLIPS	3,370	431,842	2,259	280,693
PONDERA	2,556	295,866	2,501	254,357
POWDER RIVER	282	36,708	496	57,818
POWELL	3,477	382,288	3,798	427,999
PRAIRIE	441	57,871	515	70,969
RAVALLI	12,823	1,482,326	16,737	1,924,724
RICHLAND	7,418	925,276	5,661	683,074
ROOSEVELT	4,746	549,741	4,203	433,543
ROSEBUD	8,133	1,104,400	13,907	1,929,751
SANDERS	7,449	910,605	7,728	878,797
SHERIDAN	1,254	156,655	1,243	134,089
SILVER BOW	18,511	2,083,936	25,361	2,835,169
STILLWATER	2,781	356,548	3,363	419,425
SWEET GRASS	812	92,417	895	89,794
TETON	1,544	188,853	1,458	168,699
TOOLE	2,530	302,442	2,247	248,375
TREASURE	219	26,231	344	46,129
VALLEY	4,455	482,443	4,167	455,362
WHEATLAND	570	71,090	689	82,119
WIBAUX	463	54,332	559	60,344
YELLOWSTONE	72,070	8,846,649	75,548	9,151,649
NONCLASSIFIED	3,080	365,978	-------	----------
TOTAL	437,027	51,414,647	478,845	57,765,575

LABOR FORCE AREAS

IN

MONTANA



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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR & INDUSTRY
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The Montana State Job Service and Training Division maintains 24 local Job Service Offices in the principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling positions in your organization, additional labor market information, and for other services in connection with your employment problems.

1000 copies of this publication were produced at a unit cost of $.88 per copy, for a total cost of $877.57 which includes $187.57 for printing and $690.00 for distribution.

8/28/86 S4710-1

MONTANA

EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE QUARTERLY REPORT

SECOND QUARTER 1986

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
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HELENA, MONTANA 59624

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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

Quarterly Report

2nd. Qtr. 1986

STATE OF MONTANA

TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

Department of Labor and Industry

Gene Huntington, Commissioner

All statistics for labor force employment, unemployment, and unemployment rates contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis which is called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate Federal funds and to determine eligibility for Federal assistance programs.

Volume 16 - Number 2
For more information contact:
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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
EMPLOYMENT POLICY DIVISION

TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

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P.O. BOX 1728

STATE OF MONTANA

HELENA, MONTANA 59624
P.O. Box 1728

Dear Reader:

The purpose of this publication is to report labor market information for the state of Montana. Economic conditions in Montana are highlighted in narrative form and in statistical tables.

Most of the information is obtained through surveys of the population and employer in federal-state cooperative programs. Other sources of information include administrative records, selected economic indicators, and nationally collected statistics.

I am sure this publication will be useful to you. Any suggestions or comments for improvements are always welcome.

Sincerely,

Bob Rafferty

Bob Rafferty, Chief
Research & Analysis Bureau

BR:bc

"AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER"

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Glossary of Terms	i
Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook	1
TABLE I:	
I-A Montana Civilian Labor Force	5
I-B Montana Unemployment Rate Graph	6
TABLE II:	
II-A - II-F County Labor Force by Month	7
TABLE III:	
Statewide Employment By Industry	13
TABLE IV:	
Hours and Earnings	14
TABLE V:	
The Consumer Price Index - U.S.	15
TABLE VI:	
New Business Firms in Montana	16
TABLE VII:	
VII-A Selected Unemployment Insurance Activities	17
VII-B & VII-C Distribution of Regular Unemployment Insurance by Month	18
VII-D Cumulative Distribution of Regular Unemployment Insurance	20
Annual Tables	
Current Population Survey Data 1985-1983	23
Industry Survey Data 1985-1984	26
Sources of Data	28

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployed - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.

8. MSA - Metropolitan Statistical Area - as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

9. LFA - Labor Force Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

10. SDA - The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established to replace CETA in job search, placement, relocation, and especially training assistance. Each state designs local plans for JTPA programs through a Private Industry Council (PIC). Each PIC jurisdiction is known as Service Delivery Area (SDA). The two SDA's for Montana are known as Rural CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties) and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).

11. BENCHMARKING - It is a continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revisions. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample trends. The benchmark is established less frequently (usually once a year) based on sample or secondary data. In case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month - to - month changes in the level. 12. CES-790 Program - current employment statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state.

Montana Employment and Unemployment Statistics
(In Thousands)

	JUN. 1986 Prelim	MAY 1986 Revised	APR. 1986 Revised	JUN. 1985 Revised
Civilian Labor Force	423.1	410.5	407.9	423.5
Employment	392.6	380.9	374.2	393.6
Unemployment	30.5	29.6	33.7	29.9
Unemployment Rate	7.2%	7.2%	8.3%	7.1%

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Scores of economic indicators are developed, synthesized, analyzed, and criticized each month in the United States. When all the dust settles and each indicator has made its point, the public will then turn its attention to the single information source which it has considered one of the most informative--the unemployment rate.

Compared to last year, Montana's unemployment rate has maintained the status quo. In the first half of this year, the unemployment rate averages out to exactly the same rate as the rates in the first six months of 1985. The above figures show that the unemployment rates for June 1986 and June 1985 differ by only one-tenth of one percent.

In reviewing the civilian labor force count, both June and year to date figures indicate a slight decline (0.1%) when compared to the same time period last year. This downward movement often is the result of three occurences: population out-migration; fewer new entrants and re-entrants into the labor market; or people dropping out of the labor force for economic, educational, retirement or other personal reasons.

One of the most commonly used employment series for trend studies is the non-farm wage and salary survey. In Montana this series has experienced a reduction in jobs during second quarter 1986 when compared to the same period last year. All three months have the employment level down from one year ago and June's non-farm wage and salary job count is 1.2 percent less than June 1985. See Table III for major industry comparsions.

The sluggish Montana economy is still prevailing over lower interest rates in housing and commercial construction. Building permits

from Montana's seven largest cities indicate about a 20 percent decline in single family requests in the first half of this year as compared to 1985. Commercial construction permits between January and May show a 40 percent drop in value when compared with this same time period last year.

According to a recent study conducted by a national real estate chain, residential homes for sale in Montana have spent an average of 169 days on the market. Only one other state averaged more time on the market than Montana homes in the 38 state survey. The fastest home movement was in Rhode Island - 15 days.

The aluminum plant near Columbia Falls has acquired new contracts that should keep the facility operating at full production for the next three years. The Bonneville Power Administration has finalized the long term electrical rates for the northwest aluminum plants and the results are favorable for the Columbia Falls plant to remain in operation. Electrical needs amount to about one-third of the plant's production cost.

Construction has started on an open pit gold mine located near Helena. In the peak construction period about 450 people will be employed. Actual mining is slated to begin in June 1987 and is scheduled for ten years of mining. Over 2,500 unsolicited applicants have filed for the 230 mining jobs.

A Polson firm announced that it has landed a $9.34 million Defense Department contract for producing chemical agent detector kits. The contract represents about three years of full-time work for an additional 120 workers.

A new owner of a long established copper mining facility is going through the steps necessary to reopen mining operations in Butte. About 300 personnel will be utilized when full production is reached. The major obstacle faced by the mine owners is finalizing financing. Energy costs and local property taxes will be reduced under new business incentive programs.

A beef packing plant located near Billings plans to reopen with 25 workers to process about 50 head of cattle a day. By year end, the plant could employ 50 workers and slaughter 150 cattle a day. The company plans to concentrate on the hamburger market in the west and also process choice beef for hotel and restaurant use in Montana. The firm will also develop and market "all-natural" beef to be sold by two Los Angeles area grocery chains.The all natural beef is expected to appeal to health-conscious consumers, and it will come from cattle raised without feed additives, antibiotics and implants.

A new biotechnology company plans to relocate from California to Montana. The firm will start with five employees and long term plans indicate 150 workers within five years. The Missoula site was selected because of the presence of two other related infant biomedical products companies. The new products will center on the owners developments in removing impurities from drugs and other liquids.

The efforts of a small Montana business and the state Department of Commerce have paid off in contracts in the Orient worth almost a million dollars a year. A two week marketing trip in Japan, Taiwan, and Hong Kong resulted in signed contracts for bee pollen products produced on the southern edge of the Flathead Indian Reservation. The new sales will allow employment to grow from eight to about 25 workers. The company started in 1983, now has 844 accounts in 43 states, and is poised to enter the international market.

During the first quarter of 1986 the state's major railroad firm announced the closure of their maintenance shop in Livingston costing 360 jobs. In the second quarter they decided to dissolve their Billings Regional office and reduce the size of their rail car repair shop in Laurel. This decision means 100 job transfers out of the Billings area and only about 25 of these positions will stay in Montana at the Havre division.

A Butte manufacturer reacted to a decline in their product demand (phosphate) by reducing their staff by nearly 20 percent. The company normally produces about 35,000 tons of phosphate annually for use in agricultural fertilizers, food phosphates for soft drinks, fire retardants, and motor oil. This is the second layoff in the last three years because of poor market conditions. The firm recently obtained a cost reduction on their electrical consumption to aid their production cost.

A total of 202 oil and gas exploration wells were completed in Montana during the first half of 1986 - that's 100 fewer than completed during the first six months of 1985. The weekly rig count was 27 at the beginning of this year. It dropped to five at the close of the first half. The average during the six months was 13, but the average during the second quarter was about seven. In past months, the U.S. petroleum industry has experienced the most abrupt oil price decline in modern times. The impact is so severe, even if crude oil prices were to have a substantial improvement soon, that the industry will most likely not recover for several years.

Montana had more National Forest land removed from leasing and exploration opportunities by a U.S. District judge. The decision was based again on the absence of environmental impact statements by the Forest Service at the time the leases were issued. The decision is being appealed before the Appeals Court in San Francisco.

Montana's already struggling small producers of wind, hydro and wood energy will receive lower rates than they do now for their products under a new order issued by the state Public Service Commission. One commissioner states that the lower rates are from more realistic calculation methods and are being imposed all over the county as the result of a surplus of electricity. Wind power promoters say rates of 5 to 7 cents per kwh are needed to attract investment. The PSC offers rates around 3.5 cents per kwh.

The lumber and woods industry's work force is continuing to experience reductions. Several major mills have decided to lay off logging employees with the intent to hire independent logging contractors. A mill that specialized in making railroad ties has ceased operation. This is a direct result of only eastern hardwood trees now being used to make railroad ties.

The coal industry has noted a decline in production (January through May) of about four percent and a decline in employment (June) of nearly six percent from the same period last year.

New passenger car sales in the first half of the year are about two percent more than last year. However, new truck sales are down by three percent in the same period.

Current Population Survey Data

Residence Data

TABLE I-A

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

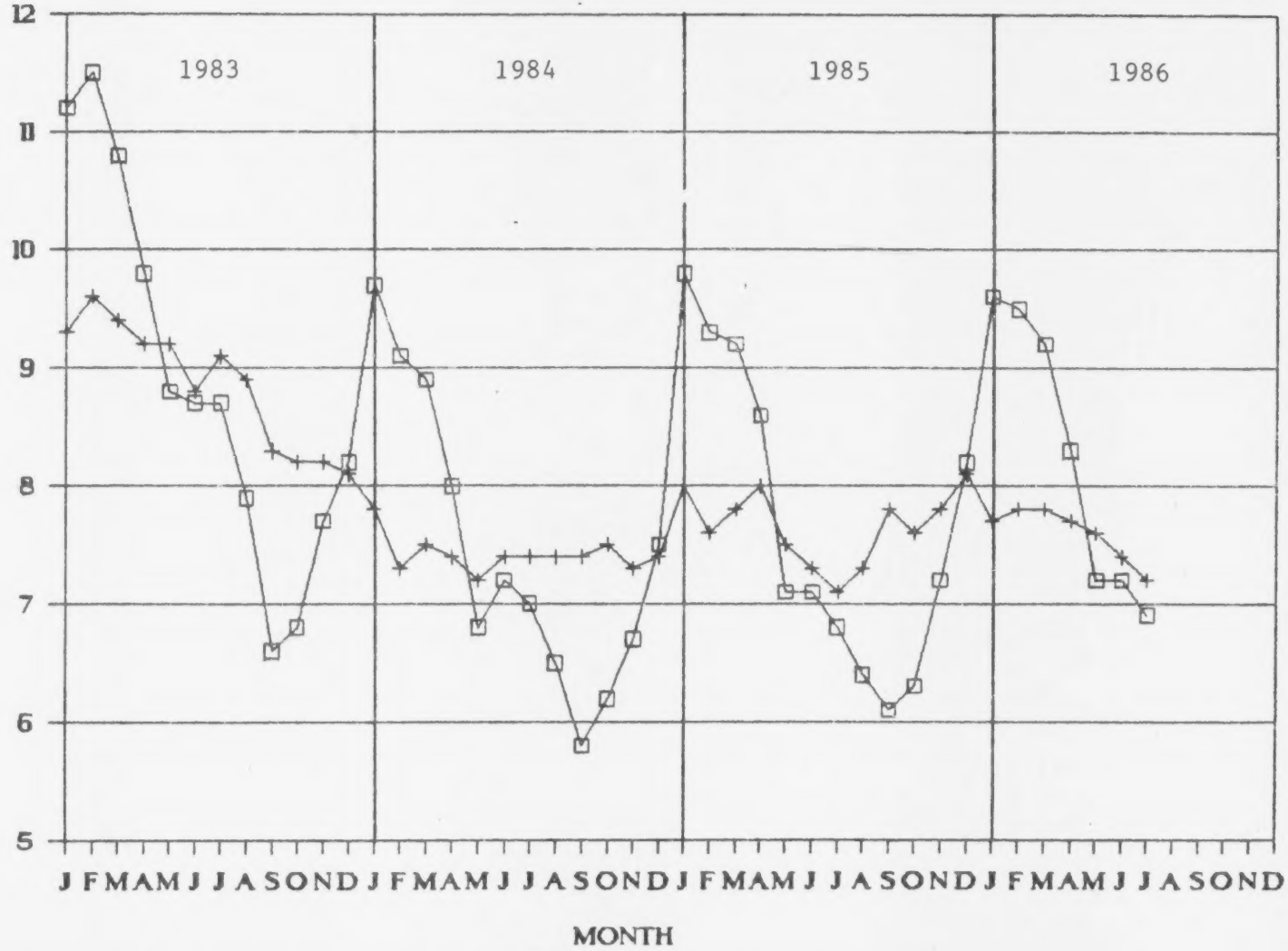
Not Seasonally Adjusted
(In Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	Employment			Unemployment			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ Montana	U.S.	
1984								
January	381.6	344.7	327.7	17.0	36.9	9.7%	8.8%	.3
February	382.2	347.3	328.8	18.5	34.9	9.1%	8.4%	.3
March	389.7	355.1	322.9	22.2	34.6	8.9%	8.1%	.3
April	401.6	369.3	342.0	27.3	32.3	8.0%	7.6%	.2
May	406.8	379.0	350.8	28.2	27.8	6.8%	7.2%	.2
June	421.4	390.9	358.8	32.1	30.5	7.2%	7.4%	.1
July	418.5	389.1	354.8	34.3	29.4	7.0%	7.5%	*
August	422.9	395.3	358.5	36.8	27.6	6.5%	7.3%	*
September	414.7	390.7	362.0	28.7	24.0	5.8%	7.1%	*
October	408.6	383.4	359.0	24.4	25.2	6.2%	7.0%	*
November	401.8	374.8	353.8	21.0	26.9	6.7%	6.9%	*
December	398.1	368.4	350.4	18.0	29.7	7.5%	7.0%	*
Avg.	404.0	374.0	348.3	25.7	30.0	7.4%	7.5%	.1
1985								
January	392.6	354.0	337.4	16.6	38.6	9.8%	8.0%	*
February	390.2	353.8	335.7	18.1	36.4	9.3%	7.8%	*
March	397.3	360.6	338.9	21.7	36.7	9.2%	7.5%	*
April	406.8	371.7	345.0	26.7	35.1	8.6%	7.1%	.5
May	409.5	380.4	352.9	27.5	29.0	7.1%	7.0%	.9
June	423.5	393.6	362.3	31.3	29.9	7.1%	7.5%	1.0
July	416.4	388.2	354.7	33.5	28.3	6.8%	7.4%	.9
August	418.9	392.1	356.2	35.9	26.8	6.4%	6.9%	1.2
September	409.0	384.0	356.0	28.0	25.0	6.1%	6.9%	1.6
October	402.9	377.7	353.9	23.8	25.2	6.3%	6.8%	.1
November	399.8	371.1	350.7	20.4	28.7	7.2%	6.7%	.7
December	393.0	360.8	343.2	17.6	32.2	8.2%	6.7%	.7
Avg.	405.0	374.0	348.9	25.1	31.0	7.7%	7.2%	.6
1986								
January	384.8	348.0	331.8	16.2	36.8	9.6%	7.3%	.9
February	389.8	352.7	335.1	17.6	37.1	9.5%	7.8%	.7
March	399.4	362.5	341.3	21.2	36.9	9.2%	7.5%	.7
April	407.9	374.2	348.2	26.0	33.7	8.3%	7.0%	.5
May	410.5	380.9	354.1	26.8	29.6	7.2%	7.0%	.5
June	423.1	392.6	362.0	30.6	30.5	7.2%	7.3%	2.8
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded numbers). Series began January 1970.
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment. Revised to 1985 Benchmarks.
* Under 50. Most recent month is preliminary.
Source: See technical note S-1 on final page.

TABLE I-B

MONTANA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES



· □ - UNADJUSTED RATE -- THE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS DIVIDED BY THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EXPRESSED AS A PERCENT.

-+- SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RATE-- THE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS DIVIDED BY THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EXPRESSED AS A PERCENT, ADJUSTED TO ELIMINATE THE EFFECTS OF SEASONAL VARIATIONS, SUCH AS SCHOOL TERMS, HOLIDAYS, WEATHER, AND MAINTENANCE CLOSURES.

TABLE II-A

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY 86BM
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA JUNE 1986

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	423086	392635	30451	7.2
CASCADE	39072	36338	2734	7.0
YELLOWSTONE	65958	61149	4809	7.3
BEAVERHEAD	4975	4740	235	4.7
BIG HORN	5001	4370	631	12.6
BLAINE	3844	3452	392	10.2
BROADWATER	1938	1717	221	11.4
CARBON	4214	3929	285	6.8
CARTER	1002	973	29	2.9
CHOUTEAU	3001	2861	140	4.7
CUSTER	6876	6513	363	5.3
DANIELS	1388	1338	50	3.6
DAWSON	6321	6015	306	4.8
DEER LODGE	4688	4188	500	10.7
FALLON	1791	1655	136	7.6
FERGUS	6307	5866	441	7.0
FLATHEAD	30545	28162	2383	7.8
GALLATIN	27082	25799	1283	4.7
GARFIELD	983	960	23	2.3
GLACIER	6111	5435	676	11.1
GOLDEN VALLEY	610	581	29	4.8
GRANITE	1282	1165	117	9.1
HILL	9144	8540	604	6.6
JEFFERSON	4885	4620	265	5.4
JUDITH BASIN	1474	1426	48	3.3
LAKE	10627	9780	847	8.0
LEWIS AND CLARK	26411	24683	1728	6.5
LIBERTY	1027	989	38	3.7
LINCOLN	8214	7376	838	10.2
MC CONE	1341	1272	69	5.1
MADISON	3091	3013	78	2.5
MEAGHER	1248	1182	66	5.3
MINERAL	1680	1510	170	10.1
MISSOULA	41759	39049	2710	6.5
MUSSELSHELL	2111	1921	190	9.0
PARK	6256	5794	462	7.4
PETROLEUM	324	295	29	9.0
PHILLIPS	2856	2686	170	6.0
PONDERA	3320	3162	158	4.8
POWDER RIVER	1480	1412	68	4.6
POWELL	3448	3252	196	5.7
PRAIRIE	825	792	33	4.0
RAVALLI	11306	10431	875	7.7
RICHLAND	7487	6770	717	9.6
ROOSEVELT	5906	5386	520	8.8
ROSEBUD	5740	5133	607	10.6
SANDERS	3418	3038	380	11.1
SHERIDAN	2764	2654	110	4.0
SILVER BOW	14537	12939	1598	11.0
STILLWATER	2672	2479	193	7.2
SWEET GRASS	1479	1404	75	5.1
TETON	3093	2974	119	3.8
TOOLE	2691	2441	250	9.3
TREASURE	542	525	17	3.1
VALLEY	5116	4800	316	6.2
WHEATLAND	1197	1123	74	6.2
WIBAUX	628	578	50	8.0

TABLE II-B

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY 86BM

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA MAY 1986

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	410526	380927	29599	7.2
CASCADE	37499	34891	2608	7.0
YELLOWSTONE	62740	58283	4457	7.1
BEAVERHEAD	4749	4509	240	5.1
BIG HORN	4855	4342	513	10.6
BLAINE	3874	3522	352	9.1
BROADWATER	1863	1651	212	11.4
CARBON	4070	3761	309	7.6
CARTER	971	947	24	2.5
CHOUTEAU	2785	2631	154	5.5
CUSTER	6742	6439	303	4.5
DANIELS	1315	1266	49	3.7
DAWSON	6345	6024	321	5.1
DEER LODGE	4589	4081	508	11.1
FALLON	1692	1574	118	7.0
FERGUS	6017	5626	391	6.5
FLATHEAD	29528	26956	2572	8.7
GALLATIN	26188	24699	1489	5.7
GARFIELD	917	899	18	2.0
GLACIER	5399	4763	636	11.8
GOLDEN VALLEY	562	536	26	4.6
GRANITE	1188	1076	112	9.4
HILL	8881	8351	530	6.0
JEFFERSON	4836	4598	238	4.9
JUDITH BASIN	1418	1362	56	3.9
LAKE	10227	9422	805	7.9
LEWIS AND CLARK	26350	24815	1535	5.8
LIBERTY	979	947	32	3.3
LINCOLN	8244	7232	1012	12.3
MC CONE	1325	1262	63	4.8
MADISON	2932	2838	94	3.2
MEAGHER	1199	1109	90	7.5
MINERAL	1708	1487	221	12.9
MISSOULA	41870	39193	2677	6.4
MUSSELSHELL	2068	1874	194	9.4
PARK	6152	5618	534	8.7
PETROLEUM	302	278	24	7.9
PHILLIPS	2840	2656	184	6.5
PONDERA	3280	3127	153	4.7
POWDER RIVER	1502	1421	81	5.4
POWELL	3257	3044	213	6.5
PRAIRIE	750	716	34	4.5
RAVALLI	10756	9907	849	7.9
RICHLAND	7319	6592	727	9.9
ROOSEVELT	5926	5439	487	8.2
ROSEBUD	5712	5185	527	9.2
SANDERS	3235	2805	430	13.3
SHERIDAN	2798	2660	138	4.9
SILVER BOW	14080	12884	1196	8.5
STILLWATER	2593	2447	146	5.6
SWEET GRASS	1414	1323	91	6.4
TETON	2954	2860	94	3.2
TOOLE	2589	2311	278	10.7
TREASURE	512	494	18	3.5
VALLEY	4957	4605	352	7.1
WHEATLAND	1076	1029	47	4.4
WIBAUX	597	560	37	6.2

TABLE II-C

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY 86BM

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA APRIL 1986

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	407959	374241	33718	8.3
CASCADE	37313	34485	2828	7.6
YELLOWSTONE	62185	57429	4756	7.6
BEAVERHEAD	4650	4331	319	6.9
BIG HORN	4898	4302	596	12.2
BLAINE	3596	3262	334	9.3
BROADWATER	1796	1582	214	11.9
CARBON	4068	3742	326	8.0
CARTER	926	907	19	2.1
CHOUTEAU	2711	2568	143	5.3
CUSTER	6720	6374	346	5.1
DANIELS	1300	1233	67	5.2
DAWSON	6315	5924	391	6.2
DEER LODGE	4681	4115	566	12.1
FALLON	1666	1531	135	8.1
FERGUS	5919	5461	458	7.7
FLATHEAD	29666	26504	3162	10.7
GALLATIN	26514	24850	1664	6.3
GARFIELD	892	873	19	2.1
GLACIER	5076	4467	609	12.0
GOLDEN VALLEY	554	514	40	7.2
GRANITE	1218	1060	158	13.0
HILL	8524	7962	562	6.6
JEFFERSON	4861	4593	268	5.5
JUDITH BASIN	1415	1328	87	6.1
LAKE	10016	9165	851	8.5
LEWIS AND CLARK	26568	24725	1843	6.9
LIBERTY	924	890	34	3.7
LINCOLN	8412	6999	1413	16.8
MC CONE	1293	1237	56	4.3
MADISON	2900	2787	113	3.9
MEAGHER	1201	1093	108	9.0
MINERAL	1619	1377	242	14.9
MISSOULA	41872	38675	3197	7.6
MUSSELSHELL	1997	1816	181	9.1
PARK	6089	5448	641	10.5
PETROLEUM	293	266	27	9.2
PHILLIPS	2718	2555	163	6.0
PONDERA	3175	3003	172	5.4
POWDER RIVER	1463	1396	67	4.6
POWELL	3210	2965	245	7.6
PRAIRIE	743	697	46	6.2
RAVALLI	10862	9786	1076	9.9
RICHLAND	7444	6540	904	12.1
ROOSEVELT	5499	4987	512	9.3
ROSEBUD	5586	5076	510	9.1
SANDERS	3338	2698	640	19.2
SHERIDAN	2774	2616	158	5.7
SILVER BOW	13958	12637	1321	9.5
STILLWATER	2605	2418	187	7.2
SWEET GRASS	1368	1284	84	6.1
TETON	2933	2805	128	4.4
TOOLE	2539	2277	262	10.3
TREASURE	510	484	26	5.1
VALLEY	4942	4576	366	7.4
WHEATLAND	1068	1017	51	4.8
WIBAUX	576	549	27	4.7

TABLE 11-D

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY 86BM

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA MARCH 1986

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	399466	362548	36918	9.2
CASCADE	36357	33271	3086	8.5
YELLOWSTONE	61574	56458	5116	8.3
BEAVERHEAD	4299	4026	273	6.4
BIG HORN	4827	4176	651	13.5
BLAINE	3449	3060	389	11.3
BROADWATER	1697	1494	203	12.0
CARBON	4045	3686	359	8.9
CARTER	810	794	16	2.0
CHOUTEAU	2578	2395	183	7.1
CUSTER	6629	6164	465	7.0
DANIELS	1233	1166	67	5.4
DAWSON	5815	5580	235	4.0
DEER LODGE	4463	3898	565	12.7
FALLON	1570	1416	154	9.8
FERGUS	5658	5126	532	9.4
FLATHEAD	30636	27091	3545	11.6
GALLATIN	26300	24596	1704	6.5
GARFIELD	835	793	42	5.0
GLACIER	5011	4372	639	12.8
GOLDEN VALLEY	461	432	29	6.3
GRANITE	1231	1071	160	13.0
HILL	8866	8105	761	8.6
JEFFERSON	4647	4332	315	6.8
JUDITH BASIN	1244	1167	77	6.2
LAKE	8980	7886	1094	12.2
LEWIS AND CLARK	25786	23878	1908	7.4
LIBERTY	894	839	55	6.2
LINCOLN	8621	7105	1516	17.6
MC CONE	1285	1230	55	4.3
MADISON	2622	2498	124	4.7
MEAGHER	1133	1015	118	10.4
MINERAL	1725	1369	356	20.6
MISSOULA	40127	36553	3574	8.9
MUSSELSHELL	1999	1758	241	12.1
PARK	6383	5684	699	11.0
PETROLEUM	267	232	35	13.1
PHILLIPS	2686	2435	251	9.3
PONDERA	3093	2862	231	7.5
POWDER RIVER	1346	1268	78	5.8
POWELL	3169	2890	279	8.8
PRAIRIE	714	644	70	9.8
RAVALLI	10470	9450	1020	9.7
RICHLAND	7361	6469	892	12.1
ROOSEVELT	5516	4983	533	9.7
ROSEBUD	5469	4947	522	9.5
SANDERS	3510	2749	761	21.7
SHERIDAN	2584	2437	147	5.7
SILVER BOW	13810	12353	1457	10.6
STILLWATER	2604	2401	203	7.8
SWEET GRASS	1365	1228	137	10.0
TETON	2769	2603	166	6.0
TOOLE	2319	2036	283	12.2
TREASURE	449	418	31	6.9
VALLEY	4630	4232	398	8.6
WHEATLAND	1016	927	89	8.8
WIBAUX	529	500	29	5.5

TABLE II-E

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY 86BM

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA FEBRUARY 1986

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	389881	352670	37211	9.5
CASCADE	35541	32271	3270	9.2
YELLOWSTONE	61269	55749	5520	9.0
BEAVERHEAD	4100	3799	301	7.3
BIG HORN	4723	4072	651	13.8
BLAINE	3354	2941	413	12.3
BROADWATER	1722	1466	256	14.9
CARBON	3935	3529	406	10.3
CARTER	738	715	23	3.1
CHOUTEAU	2382	2200	182	7.6
CUSTER	6502	6003	499	7.7
DANIELS	1163	1116	47	4.0
DAWSON	5610	5411	199	3.5
DEER LODGE	4445	3803	642	14.4
FALLON	1522	1352	170	11.2
FERGUS	5555	4914	641	11.5
FLATHEAD	29389	26130	3259	11.1
GALLATIN	25892	24085	1807	7.0
GARFIELD	725	708	17	2.3
GLACIER	4914	4253	661	13.5
GOLDEN VALLEY	433	379	54	12.5
GRANITE	1190	1055	135	11.3
HILL	8642	7852	790	9.1
JEFFERSON	4450	4134	316	7.1
JUDITH BASIN	1161	1062	99	8.5
LAKE	8794	7711	1083	12.3
LEWIS AND CLARK	25638	23486	2152	8.4
LIBERTY	891	824	67	7.5
LINCOLN	8372	7232	1140	13.6
MC CONE	1176	1131	45	3.8
MADISON	2532	2382	150	5.9
MEAGHER	1075	964	111	10.3
MINERAL	1671	1393	278	16.6
MISSOULA	39308	35667	3641	9.3
MUSSELSHELL	1853	1678	175	9.4
PARK	6213	5551	662	10.7
PETROLEUM	220	211	9	4.1
PHILLIPS	2603	2312	291	11.2
PONDERA	2945	2727	218	7.4
POWDER RIVER	1247	1203	44	3.5
POWELL	3039	2799	240	7.9
PRAIRIE	675	609	66	9.8
RAVALLI	10368	9298	1070	10.3
RICHLAND	7050	6283	767	10.9
ROOSEVELT	5342	4822	520	9.7
ROSEBUD	5428	4879	549	10.1
SANDERS	3146	2540	606	19.3
SHERIDAN	2433	2299	134	5.5
SILVER BOW	13553	12080	1473	10.9
STILLWATER	2530	2296	234	9.2
SWEET GRASS	1272	1158	114	9.0
TETON	2571	2396	175	6.8
TOOLE	2170	1899	271	12.5
TREASURE	416	394	22	5.3
VALLEY	4520	4092	428	9.5
WHEATLAND	972	879	93	9.6
WIBAUX	501	476	25	5.0

TABLE II-F

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY 86BM

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA JANUARY 1986

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	384871	348022	36849	9.6
CASCADE	35378	31963	3415	9.7
YELLOWSTONE	60769	55540	5229	8.6
BEAVERHEAD	4057	3739	318	7.8
BIG HORN	4509	3899	610	13.5
BLAINE	3208	2793	415	12.9
BROADWATER	1662	1423	239	14.4
CARBON	3865	3485	380	9.8
CARTER	710	685	25	3.5
CHOUTEAU	2291	2097	194	8.5
CUSTER	6340	5854	486	7.7
DANIELS	1069	1032	37	3.5
DAWSON	5546	5317	229	4.1
DEER LODGE	4361	3727	634	14.5
FALLON	1549	1376	173	11.2
FERGUS	5408	4789	619	11.4
FLATHEAD	29153	25882	3271	11.2
GALLATIN	25568	23874	1694	6.6
GARFIELD	697	678	19	2.7
GLACIER	4948	4261	687	13.9
GOLDEN VALLEY	419	363	56	13.4
GRANITE	1146	1010	136	11.9
HILL	8462	7621	841	9.9
JEFFERSON	4485	4151	334	7.4
JUDITH BASIN	1103	1018	85	7.7
LAKE	8655	7572	1083	12.5
LEWIS AND CLARK	25201	23018	2183	8.7
LIBERTY	778	711	67	8.6
LINCOLN	8472	7398	1074	12.7
MC CONE	1127	1082	45	4.0
MADISON	2436	2304	132	5.4
MEAGHER	1044	916	128	12.3
MINERAL	1656	1367	289	17.5
MISSOULA	39208	35474	3734	9.5
MUSSELSHELL	1773	1626	147	8.3
PARK	5979	5347	632	10.6
PETROLEUM	213	200	13	6.1
PHILLIPS	2581	2264	317	12.3
PONDERA	2760	2540	220	8.0
POWDER RIVER	1247	1190	57	4.6
POWELL	3009	2735	274	9.1
PRAIRIE	667	578	89	13.3
RAVALLI	10093	9037	1056	10.5
RICHLAND	6887	6359	528	7.7
ROOSEVELT	5226	4724	502	9.6
ROSEBUD	5371	4803	568	10.6
SANDERS	3226	2627	599	18.6
SHERIDAN	2348	2247	101	4.3
SILVER BOW	13472	11921	1551	11.5
STILLWATER	2492	2226	266	10.7
SWEET GRASS	1212	1098	114	9.4
TETON	2488	2312	176	7.1
TOOLE	2278	2046	232	10.2
TREASURE	408	383	25	6.1
VALLEY	4445	4034	411	9.2
WHEATLAND	924	833	91	9.8
WIBAUX	492	473	19	3.9

TABLE III

M O N T A N A

STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

1986

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVG.
(RESIDENCE DATA)													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE-PERSONS 1/	384.8	389.8	399.4	407.9	410.5	423.1							
EMPLOYED PERSONS	348.0	352.7	362.5	374.2	380.9	392.6							
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	16.2	17.6	21.2	26.0	26.8	30.6							
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	36.8	37.1	36.9	33.7	29.6	30.5							
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 2/	9.6%	9.5%	9.2%	8.3%	7.2%	7.2%							
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	7.7%	7.8%	7.8%	7.7%	7.8%	7.4%							
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA)													
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS 3/	271.8	271.6	273.1	275.3	278.4	284.4							
MANUFACTURING	20.7	20.2	20.4	20.6	20.6	21.4							
MINING	7.0	7.0	6.6	6.4	6.6	7.1							
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	8.5	8.1	9.3	11.1	12.0	13.0							
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	20.0	19.7	19.9	20.3	20.5	20.5							
TRADE	74.8	73.6	72.9	73.3	73.8	74.6							
WHOLESALE TRADE	16.2	16.0	15.9	16.0	16.0	15.9							
RETAIL TRADE	58.7	57.6	56.9	57.3	57.8	58.7							
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.9	13.0	13.2							
SERVICES	59.2	59.3	59.9	60.0	60.6	62.6							
GOVERNMENT	68.5	70.7	71.2	70.8	71.4	72.2							
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.7	12.2	13.0							
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	57.2	59.3	59.7	59.1	59.2	59.2							

1/ ESTIMATES BASED ON NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE, CENSUS AND OTHER RELATIONSHIPS; INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY AND DOMESTIC WORKERS. CURRENT MONTH PRELIMINARY. REVISED TO 1985 BENCHMARKS.

2/ COMPUTED FROM WHOLE (UNROUNDED) NUMBERS. ESTABLISHMENT SERIES BEGAN JANUARY 1964; RESIDENCE SERIES BEGAN JANUARY 1970.

3/ SOURCE FOR RESIDENCE DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTES S-1 AND S-2 ON FINAL PAGE.
SOURCE FOR ESTABLISHMENT DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON FINAL PAGE.

TABLE IV

MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Production Workers

	Average Weekly Earnings				Average Weekly Hours				Average Hourly Earnings			
	JUN. 1986	MAY 1986	APR. 1986	JUN. 1985	JUN. 1986	MAY 1986	APR. 1986	JUN. 1985	JUN. 1986	MAY 1986	APR. 1986	JUN. 1985
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	$298.66	$292.04	$289.63	$292.40	33.9	33.3	33.1	34.0	8.81	8.77	8.75	8.60
MANUFACTURING.....	438.20	439.20	435.09	434.90	39.8	40.0	40.1	39.5	11.01	10.98	10.85	11.01
Durable Goods.....	447.01	450.14	439.67	457.47	40.6	40.7	40.3	40.7	11.01	11.06	10.91	11.24
Primary Metal Industries..	514.81	494.31	493.83	580.92	40.6	39.2	39.1	41.2	12.68	12.61	12.63	14.10
Nondurable Goods.....	414.32	415.03	424.79	376.43	37.7	38.5	39.7	36.3	10.99	10.78	10.70	10.17
Food & Kindred Products...	368.15	376.38	386.69	343.04	39.8	41.0	42.4	38.2	9.25	9.18	9.12	8.98
MINING.....	493.72	535.86	509.96	498.38	36.9	39.0	36.9	37.5	13.38	13.74	13.82	13.29
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	548.33	514.69	539.02	534.28	37.2	34.8	36.2	37.0	14.74	14.79	14.89	14.44
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	477.97	460.69	463.68	483.83	39.6	38.2	38.1	39.4	12.07	12.06	12.17	12.28
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services...	513.38	502.20	508.56	503.42	39.1	38.9	39.0	40.5	13.13	12.91	13.04	12.43
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE..	209.54	202.42	199.80	205.88	30.5	29.9	29.6	31.1	6.87	6.77	6.75	6.62
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE.....	265.27	258.79	255.93	249.50	37.1	36.5	36.2	36.8	7.15	7.09	7.07	6.78
SERVICES.....	247.59	248.52	244.51	237.14	33.1	32.7	32.3	32.8	7.48	7.60	7.57	7.23

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).
Source: See technical note S-4 on final page.

TABLE V

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.

All Items

(1967=100)

	1986		1985		1984	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	328.4	324.3	316.1	312.6	305.2	302.7
February	327.5	323.2	317.4	313.9	306.6	303.3
March	326.0	321.4	318.8	315.3	307.3	303.3
April	325.3	320.4	320.1	316.7	308.8	304.1
May	326.3	321.4	321.3	317.8	309.7	305.4
June	327.9	323.0	322.3	318.7	310.7	306.2
July			322.8	319.1	311.7	307.5
August			323.5	319.6	313.0	310.3
September			324.5	320.5	314.5	312.1
October			325.5	321.3	315.3	312.2
November			326.6	322.6	315.3	311.9
December			327.4	323.4	315.5	312.2
Dec-to-Dec %			3.8%	3.6%	4.0%	3.5%
AVERAGE:			322.2	318.5	311.1	307.6
Ann Avg %			3.6%	3.5%	4.3%	3.4%

Expenditure Category CPI-U Index	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Apr. 1986	Jun. 1985	Jun. 1984
All Items	327.9	326.3	325.3	322.3	310.7
Food & Beverages	309.5	309.4	308.5	301.4	294.3
Housing	361.2	358.5	358.0	350.4	336.2
Apparel & Upkeep	204.5	206.4	207.3	204.6	197.4
Transportation	308.6	305.7	303.3	321.8	313.1
Medical Care	432.0	429.7	428.0	401.7	378.0
Entertainment	273.9	272.9	272.3	264.8	254.5
Other Goods & Services	342.6	342.1	341.8	323.0	304.4

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major p expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.

Source: See technical note S-5 on final page.

Table VI

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

AREAS	Apr. To Jun. 1986	Apr. To Jun. 1985	Year-to-Date 1986	Year-to-Date 1985
STATE OF MONTANA	975	1151	1866	2085
GREAT FALLS MSA	81	91	160	169
BILLINGS MSA	159	189	331	356
MULTI COUNTY BUSINESS	70	55	115	109
ANACONDA-BUTTE LFA	59	81	93	137
Beaverhead	8	12	12	22
Deer Lodge	7	6	12	12
Granite	8	5	10	9
Madison	7	12	10	17
Powell	7	8	7	14
Silver Bow	22	38	42	63
BOZEMAN LFA	99	100	179	185
Gallatin	79	69	143	142
Meagher	3	6	6	8
Park	17	25	30	35
GLASGOW LFA	31	44	54	70
Daniels	2	3	3	6
Phillips	5	5	6	8
Roosevelt	7	7	17	17
Sheridan	5	12	10	14
Valley	12	17	22	25
GLENDIVE LFA	23	30	42	50
Dawson	6	9	11	14
Garfield	0	0	0	0
McCone	0	2	3	5
Prairie	1	4	1	6
Richland	14	15	24	23
Wibaux	2	0	3	2
HARDIN-RED LODGE LFA	28	33	56	57
Big Horn	10	11	20	15
Carbon	10	10	22	21
Stillwater	5	6	9	11
Sweet Grass	3	6	5	10
HAVRE LFA	26	25	42	47
Blaine	4	5	10	8
Hill	20	17	30	34
Liberty	2	3	2	5
HELENA LFA	54	88	102	157
Broadwater	4	6	5	12
Jefferson	1	4	5	7
Lewis and Clark	49	78	92	138
KALISPELL LFA	152	188	282	313
Flathead	105	135	202	214
Lake	21	26	43	47
Lincoln	26	27	37	52
LEWISTOWN LFA	14	22	28	43
Fergus	8	14	14	27
Golden Valley	1	1	1	1
Judith Basin	1	2	2	4
Musselshell	4	3	8	7
Petroleum	0	1	0	2
Wheatland	0	1	3	2
MILES CITY LFA	25	28	52	53
Carter	0	0	3	2
Custer	15	10	31	19
Fallon	4	6	5	9
Powder River	2	0	5	2
Rosebud	4	12	8	20
Treasure	0	0	0	1
MISSOULA LFA	124	145	266	265
Mineral	11	6	19	13
Missoula	75	105	165	191
Ravalli	28	24	57	46
Sanders	10	10	25	15
SHELBY-CUT BANK LFA	30	32	64	74
Chouteau	6	7	9	16
Glacier	7	9	14	18
Pondera	4	3	14	8
Teton	7	3	13	10
Toole	6	10	14	22

The new business tally does include successors to active accounts (an established business with a new owner) which amounts to nearly one-third of the total businesses.

Source: See technical note S-6 on final page.

TABLE VII-A

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIMS TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individuals' reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under Montana law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

YEAR-TO-DATE

	1986	1985	Net Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims	24,492	25,608	-1116	- 4.4%
Continued Claims	303,424	313,996	-10,572	- 3.4%
Number of Benefit Payments	268,975	292,537	-23,562	- 8.1%
Amount of Benefits Paid	$29,928,939	$35,483,330	-$5,554,391	-15.7%
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$129.68	$130.21	-$0.53	- 0.4%

MONTHLY

	Jun. 1986	May. 1986	Apr. 1986	Change to Current Month from same mnth a yr ago Net	Percent
Initial Claims1/	3,132	2,593	4,096	-100	-3.1%
Continued Claims1/	33,428	39,914	55,644	+2,427	+7.8%
Number of Benefit Payments1/	29,350	36,248	50,022	+1,154	+4.1%
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$3,539,982	$4,452,926	$6,248,355	-$68,250	-1.9%
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt1/2/	$126.91	$129.72	$130.61	+2.23	+1.8%
Trust Fund Balance	$15,364,564	$18,271,205	$9,574,853	+$22,578,594	+313.0%

1/ Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.
2/ Derived According to Definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".
3/ Source: See technical note S-7 on final page.

QUARTERLY DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

	JUN. 1986		MAY 1986		APR. 1986	
	COUNT	AMOUNT	COUNT	AMOUNT	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	177	16,929	213	21,724	267	26,782
BIGHORN	504	57,859	493	62,599	696	95,017
BLAINE	214	24,714	217	24,914	314	39,351
BROADWATER	150	17,005	221	26,928	341	38,951
CARBON	298	35,374	325	37,365	374	48,368
CARTER	19	2,979	24	2,861	27	2,116
CASCADE	2,301	264,257	2,582	301,114	3,611	427,625
CHOUTEAU	46	4,703	63	6,529	91	10,340
CUSTER	284	29,336	306	34,265	474	59,572
DANIELS	45	5,287	45	5,739	70	8,908
DAWSON	355	45,489	404	52,782	484	62,874
DEER LODGE	519	66,328	613	77,380	724	92,484
FALLON	251	30,509	251	30,839	351	45,168
FERGUS	331	33,276	419	41,743	606	62,421
FLATHEAD	2,225	265,747	3,301	409,438	4,849	616,766
GALLATIN	1,602	183,894	2,327	263,927	2,871	338,764
GARFIELD	13	2,111	13	2,187	16	2,444
GLACIER	557	63,561	560	62,932	665	79,974
GOLDEN VALLEY	18	2,514	21	2,495	46	5,628
GRANITE	115	15,970	126	18,949	144	18,644
HILL	470	54,687	499	59,333	566	64,277
JEFFERSON	171	22,647	240	31,278	291	40,806
JUDITH BASIN	9	913	20	2,684	37	4,208
LAKE	661	74,512	756	87,525	1,135	132,363
LEWIS & CLARK	1,505	179,429	1,746	215,670	2,292	285,475
LIBERTY	12	1,628	16	1,924	33	3,416
LINCOLN	785	104,371	1,608	232,407	2,496	368,430
MCCONE	13	1,920	16	1,948	22	2,397
MADISON	58	6,501	100	11,084	135	13,626
MEAGHER	49	5,738	100	11,693	112	13,985
MINERAL	156	19,490	286	41,900	451	66,154
MISSOULA	2,634	298,947	3,338	386,700	4,913	589,933
MUSSELSHELL	202	29,026	303	43,583	357	49,250
PARK	328	35,227	505	55,671	744	82,970
PETROLEUM	5	447	10	1,014	2	162
PHILLIPS	76	9,375	99	12,507	182	24,313
PONDERA	82	8,717	118	13,544	211	25,588
POWDER RIVER	66	9,923	69	11,063	94	14,511
POWELL	171	23,689	229	32,357	277	38,805
PRAIRIE	12	2,052	27	4,398	53	6,561
RAVALLI	578	67,474	780	93,968	1,131	142,352
RICHLAND	1,065	139,885	1,300	172,591	1,607	212,901
ROOSEVELT	519	63,735	467	60,364	622	81,826
ROSEBUD	505	70,348	502	72,093	589	83,008
SANDERS	188	19,382	420	51,423	901	123,758
SHERIDAN	133	16,732	175	21,811	227	29,990
SILVER BOW	1,353	157,340	1,390	163,594	1,521	174,070
STILLWATER	128	17,233	200	27,086	238	31,394
SWEET GRASS	47	4,345	62	5,131	86	7,391
TETON	33	3,083	50	5,516	104	11,450
TOOLE	298	38,881	325	43,614	353	46,278
TREASURE	19	2,602	20	2,681	25	3,615
VALLEY	245	27,692	346	39,439	487	55,843
WHEATLAND	21	1,770	14	1,372	39	3,907
WIBAUX	41	6,047	27	3,800	24	3,562
YELLOWSTONE	4,808	600,320	5,292	656,846	7,299	902,101
NONCLASSIFIED	328	41,734	503	62,563	1,098	139,537
INTRASTATE	27,798	3,335,684	34,482	4,228,885	47,775	5,962,410
INTERSTATE	1,552	204,298	1,766	244,041	2,247	285,945
TOTAL	29,350	3,539,982	36,248	4,452,926	50,022	6,248,355

Source: See technical note S-8 on final page.

TABLE VII-C

QUARTERLY DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

	MAR. 1986		FEB. 1986		JAN. 1986	
	COUNT	AMOUNT	COUNT	AMOUNT	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	337	37,396	383	45,438	377	42,663
BIGHORN	761	103,485	798	109,068	801	111,384
BLAINE	394	51,581	406	55,630	389	52,560
BROADWATER	558	65,706	596	70,363	557	64,408
CARBON	382	50,890	399	54,401	389	52,114
CARTER	16	1,322	17	1,618	22	2,500
CASCADE	4,540	545,941	4,499	546,398	4,110	496,718
CHOUTEAU	125	14,648	158	18,225	161	19,792
CUSTER	680	88,045	642	84,734	598	81,287
DANIELS	66	8,486	48	5,440	40	3,908
DAWSON	127	17,158	125	16,935	122	16,176
DEER LODGE	874	110,161	1,021	133,506	984	124,752
FALLON	341	43,755	252	31,473	209	25,427
FERGUS	754	82,512	716	82,907	617	71,530
FLATHEAD	5,079	639,311	4,218	513,024	4,181	503,839
GALLATIN	2,731	336,054	2,654	323,398	2,481	301,387
GARFIELD	18	2,717	19	2,666	25	2,899
GLACIER	664	80,987	681	81,112	571	69,180
GOLDEN VALLEY	40	5,028	35	4,605	31	3,761
GRANITE	103	12,161	107	13,940	103	13,355
HILL	881	107,055	877	107,615	780	94,588
JEFFERSON	311	42,846	306	42,059	291	38,881
JUDITH BASIN	50	6,668	53	6,679	59	7,368
LAKE	1,346	154,861	1,328	152,586	1,245	144,395
LEWIS & CLARK	2,705	339,539	2,798	353,766	2,678	341,299
LIBERTY	53	6,428	58	6,982	67	8,175
LINCOLN	2,112	303,838	1,277	170,700	1,159	154,908
MCCONE	35	4,608	22	2,806	19	2,285
MADISON	141	14,467	166	16,016	144	13,891
MEAGHER	118	14,889	127	15,574	136	17,114
MINERAL	480	69,854	372	51,704	411	56,734
MISSOULA	5,484	656,262	5,298	632,220	4,984	612,294
MUSSELSHELL	329	41,334	218	26,230	156	19,222
PARK	743	79,620	778	84,742	769	84,686
PETROLEUM	9	740	20	1,347	16	1,629
PHILLIPS	292	38,268	364	50,628	399	54,719
PONDERA	233	27,775	207	23,406	218	24,151
POWDER RIVER	52	7,365	49	6,195	64	8,246
POWELL	264	33,196	227	26,690	221	24,990
PRAIRIE	68	8,720	78	10,391	64	8,771
RAVALLI	844	103,439	931	112,369	893	108,129
RICHLAND	1,353	177,407	867	112,201	758	95,597
ROOSEVELT	573	78,086	533	74,314	469	62,252
ROSEBUD	540	75,850	565	81,935	552	77,891
SANDERS	950	128,441	695	88,449	686	85,373
SHERIDAN	177	21,920	141	16,943	141	16,403
SILVER BOW	1,769	214,434	1,638	199,856	1,618	198,137
STILLWATER	315	42,069	351	45,905	367	49,297
SWEET GRASS	140	15,230	110	13,135	104	12,800
TETON	147	16,581	163	19,486	156	17,911
TOOLE	418	54,640	345	43,728	291	32,458
TREASURE	26	4,044	16	1,815	18	2,778
VALLEY	509	64,051	509	64,332	495	60,310
WHEATLAND	93	9,825	87	9,414	68	8,435
WIBAUX	25	3,239	14	1,750	17	1,913
YELLOWSTONE	8,072	1,009,419	7,627	972,383	7,170	902,579
NONCLASSIFIED	1,880	234,734	1,742	218,807	1,511	191,220
INTRASTATE	52,127	6,509,086	48,731	6,060,039	45,962	5,701,459
INTERSTATE	2,263	289,864	1,918	250,065	2,253	292,108
TOTAL	54,390	6,798,950	50,649	6,310,104	48,215	5,993,567

Source: See technical note S-8 on final page.

CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

COUNTY	JAN. 1986 THRU JUN. 1986 COUNT	AMOUNT	JAN. 1985 THRU JUN. 1985 COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	1,705	184,704	2,415	274,712
BIGHORN	4,062	539,531	3,317	403,101
BLAINE	1,914	246,519	1,876	202,371
BROADWATER	2,305	272,674	940	107,418
CARBON	2,149	275,198	2,663	320,826
CARTER	152	17,213	91	7,895
CASCADE	21,414	2,550,502	26,932	3,184,766
CHOUTEAU	655	76,547	687	71,391
CUSTER	3,033	385,069	3,540	428,986
DANIELS	311	37,315	310	38,766
DAWSON	1,848	240,138	3,180	379,877
DEER LODGE	4,698	602,387	4,185	485,088
FALLON	1,541	192,873	1,017	122,669
FERGUS	3,417	371,978	4,589	489,840
FLATHEAD	23,632	2,929,728	24,636	2,867,603
GALLATIN	14,503	1,727,976	13,215	1,435.623
GARFIELD	132	19,459	51	6,043
GLACIER	3,705	438,085	4,696	519,114
GOLDEN VALLEY	192	24,186	156	19,639
GRANITE	686	91,091	1,673	247,350
HILL	3,985	475,767	4,234	474,892
JEFFERSON	1,656	225,002	2,193	266,624
JUDITH BASIN	241	30,318	340	39,187
LAKE	6,462	743,243	6,256	668,112
LEWIS & CLARK	13,522	1,685,348	15,810	1,846,346
LIBERTY	225	27,524	328	39,723
LINCOLN	9,409	1,331,823	11,303	1,428,818
MCCONE	135	16,986	253	28,151
MADISON	789	81,853	962	104,046
MEAGHER	659	81,519	734	81,143
MINERAL	2,163	308,613	2,942	383,747
MISSOULA	26,308	3,133,713	27,644	3,258,037
MUSSELSHELL	1,572	211,975	1,320	167,319
PARK	3,834	421,053	4,906	511,425
PETROLEUM	64	5,541	23	2,118
PHILLIPS	1,486	195,059	2,316	301,331
PONDERA	1,070	125,145	1,577	186,722
POWDER RIVER	390	56,671	136	17,602
POWELL	1,394	180,253	2,323	267,199
PRAIRIE	276	38,937	321	39,930
RAVALLI	5,452	665,894	9,293	1,079,660
RICHLAND	6,777	888,666	4,790	607,710
ROOSEVELT	3,154	416,942	2,877	320,975
ROSEBUD	3,253	460,055	5,547	768,463
SANDERS	3,842	496,706	5,190	640,790
SHERIDAN	987	123,307	794	104,495
SILVER BOW	9,494	1,128,315	11,930	1,360,580
STILLWATER	1,595	212,153	1,942	248,761
SWEET GRASS	555	57,206	527	60,751
TETON	665	76,871	983	117,367
TOOLE	2,005	257,281	1,603	192,362
TREASURE	127	18,048	152	18,584
VALLEY	2,647	318,775	2,753	301,952
WHEATLAND	321	34,658	400	48,136
WIBAUX	157	21,532	355	44,181
YELLOWSTONE	39,815	4,987,064	45,262	5,631,543
NONCLASSIFIED	5,998	764,552		
INTRASTATE	254,538	31,527,541	280,526	33,704,833
INTERSTATE	11,999	1,354,022	12,011	1,778,496
TOTAL	266,537	32,881,563	292,537	35,483,330

Source: See technical note S-8 on final page.

ANNUAL TABLES

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY
1985 - 1983

INDUSTRY SURVEY DATA
1985 - 1984

1985 ANNUAL AVERAGES
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	86BMR PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	405000	374000	31000	7.7
CASCADE	36536	33657	2879	7.9
YELLOWSTONE	61885	57383	4502	7.3
BEAVERHEAD	4464	4195	269	6.0
BIG HORN	4706	4221	485	10.3
BLAINE	3630	3323	307	8.5
BROADWATER	1632	1472	160	9.8
CARBON	4378	4057	321	7.3
CARTER	897	876	21	2.3
CHOUTEAU	2543	2393	150	5.9
CUSTER	6698	6326	372	5.6
DANIELS	1175	1126	49	4.2
DAWSON	6354	6044	310	4.9
DEER LODGE	4597	4099	498	10.8
FALLON	1624	1527	97	6.0
FERGUS	5954	5470	484	8.1
FLATHEAD	29755	27234	2521	8.5
GALLATIN	25825	24565	1260	4.9
GARFIELD	820	798	22	2.7
GLACIER	5396	4719	677	12.5
GOLDEN VALLEY	579	538	41	7.1
GRANITE	1250	1087	163	13.0
HILL	8706	8061	645	7.4
JEFFERSON	4813	4517	296	6.2
JUDITH BASIN	1392	1308	84	6.0
LAKE	10138	9315	823	8.1
LEWIS AND CLARK	25585	23850	1735	6.8
LIBERTY	893	842	51	5.7
LINCOLN	8549	7512	1037	12.1
MC CONE	1257	1192	65	5.2
MADISON	2898	2770	128	4.4
MEAGHER	1106	1007	99	9.0
MINERAL	1827	1571	256	14.0
MISSOULA	41142	38231	2911	7.1
MUSSELSHELL	1984	1839	145	7.3
PARK	6783	6253	530	7.8
PETROLEUM	264	252	12	4.5
PHILLIPS	2747	2481	266	9.7
PONDERA	3143	2935	208	6.6
POWDER RIVER	1393	1359	34	2.4
POWELL	3321	3061	260	7.8
PRAIRIE	772	733	39	5.1
RAVALLI	10923	9820	1103	10.1
RICHLAND	7286	6804	482	6.6
ROOSEVELT	5558	5119	439	7.9
ROSEBUD	5506	4860	646	11.7
SANDERS	3341	2795	546	16.3
SHERIDAN	2647	2545	102	3.9
SILVER BOW	14018	12658	1360	9.7
STILLWATER	2565	2369	196	7.6
SWEET GRASS	1346	1260	86	6.4
TETON	2815	2655	160	5.7
TOOLE	2491	2308	183	7.3
TREASURE	511	485	26	5.1
VALLEY	4902	4548	354	7.2
WHEATLAND	1075	1014	61	5.7
WIBAUX	611	563	48	7.9

1984 ANNUAL AVERAGES
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	404000	374000	30000	7.4
CASCADE	36710	34021	2689	7.3
YELLOWSTONE	62028	57697	4331	7.0
BEAVERHEAD	4401	4167	234	5.3
BIG HORN	4606	4202	404	8.8
BLAINE	3476	3169	307	8.8
BROADWATER	1687	1554	133	7.9
CARBON	4295	3979	316	7.4
CARTER	910	880	30	3.3
CHOUTEAU	2625	2509	116	4.4
CUSTER	6869	6501	368	5.4
DANIELS	1217	1166	51	4.2
DAWSON	6613	6246	367	5.5
DEER LODGE	4589	4044	545	11.9
FALLON	1634	1558	76	4.7
FERGUS	5870	5458	412	7.0
FLATHEAD	28975	26730	2245	7.7
GALLATIN	25408	24184	1224	4.8
GARFIELD	825	803	22	2.7
GLACIER	5766	5058	708	12.3
GOLDEN VALLEY	506	467	39	7.7
GRANITE	1264	1157	107	8.5
HILL	9018	8380	638	7.1
JEFFERSON	4949	4648	301	6.1
JUDITH BASIN	1330	1242	88	6.6
LAKE	9057	8348	709	7.8
LEWIS AND CLARK	24940	23309	1631	6.5
LIBERTY	913	866	47	5.1
LINCOLN	8849	7712	1137	12.8
MC CONE	1292	1226	66	5.1
MADISON	2915	2754	161	5.5
MEAGHER	1111	966	145	13.1
MINERAL	1924	1678	246	12.8
MISSOULA	39907	37357	2550	6.4
MUSSELSHELL	1992	1848	144	7.2
PARK	6637	6140	497	7.5
PETROLEUM	318	299	19	6.0
PHILLIPS	2806	2613	193	6.9
PONDERA	3101	2895	206	6.6
POWDER RIVER	1438	1377	61	4.2
POWELL	3255	2970	285	8.8
PRAIRIE	750	701	49	6.5
RAVALLI	10887	9747	1140	10.5
RICHLAND	7393	6976	417	5.6
ROOSEVELT	5496	5113	383	7.0
ROSEBUD	6211	5423	788	12.7
SANDERS	3876	3394	482	12.4
SHERIDAN	2753	2625	128	4.6
SILVER BOW	14121	12457	1664	11.8
STILLWATER	2606	2382	224	8.6
SWEET GRASS	1379	1297	82	5.9
TETON	3003	2860	143	4.8
TOOLE	2425	2266	159	6.6
TREASURE	481	448	33	6.9
VALLEY	4937	4599	338	6.8
WHEATLAND	1056	990	66	6.3
WIBAUX	605	549	56	9.3

1983 ANNUAL AVERAGES
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	86BMR PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	395000	360000	35000	8.8
CASCADE	33444	30436	3008	9.0
YELLOWSTONE	61097	56350	4747	7.8
BEAVERHEAD	4510	4218	292	6.5
BIG HORN	5264	4815	449	8.5
BLAINE	3172	2875	297	9.4
BROADWATER	1634	1476	158	9.7
CARBON	3951	3658	293	7.4
CARTER	874	826	48	5.5
CHOUTEAU	2956	2814	142	4.8
CUSTER	6581	6174	407	6.2
DANIELS	1509	1442	67	4.4
DAWSON	6747	6072	675	10.0
DEER LODGE	4154	3446	708	17.0
FALLON	2435	2293	142	5.8
FERGUS	6021	5578	443	7.4
FLATHEAD	26513	23727	2786	10.5
GALLATIN	23537	22026	1511	6.4
GARFIELD	840	811	29	3.5
GLACIER	6415	5687	728	11.3
GOLDEN VALLEY	394	357	37	9.4
GRANITE	1197	1065	132	11.0
HILL	8753	8040	713	8.1
JEFFERSON	3085	2740	345	11.2
JUDITH BASIN	1213	1118	95	7.8
LAKE	8827	8093	734	8.3
LEWIS AND CLARK	26250	24353	1897	7.2
LIBERTY	1054	1012	42	4.0
LINCOLN	8500	7360	1140	13.4
MC CONE	1373	1317	56	4.1
MADISON	2699	2467	232	8.6
MEAGHER	1209	1067	142	11.7
MINERAL	2257	1911	346	15.3
MISSOULA	36507	33572	2935	8.0
MUSSELSHELL	2133	1924	209	9.8
PARK	5864	5242	622	10.6
PETROLEUM	274	250	24	8.8
PHILLIPS	3128	2864	264	8.4
PONDERA	3450	3232	218	6.3
POWDER RIVER	1428	1340	88	6.2
POWELL	3671	3381	290	7.9
PRAIRIE	851	798	53	6.2
RAVALLI	8710	7551	1159	13.3
RICHLAND	7424	6638	786	10.6
ROOSEVELT	5913	5384	529	8.9
ROSEBUD	7779	7066	713	9.2
SANDERS	4265	3727	538	12.6
SHERIDAN	3270	3053	217	6.6
SILVER BOW	16494	14277	2217	13.4
STILLWATER	2162	1919	243	11.2
SWEET GRASS	1474	1404	70	4.7
TETON	2733	2572	161	5.9
TOOLE	2602	2395	207	8.0
TREASURE	426	395	31	7.3
VALLEY	4230	3819	411	9.7
WHEATLAND	1051	971	80	7.6
WIBAUX	698	606	92	13.2

MONTANA

ANNUAL STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1985

April 1986

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVG.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE-PERSONS 1/	392.6	390.2	397.3	406.8	409.5	423.5	416.4	418.9	409.0	402.9	399.8	392.0	405.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	354.0	353.8	360.6	371.7	380.4	393.6	388.2	392.1	384.0	377.7	371.1	360.8	374.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	16.6	18.1	21.7	26.7	27.5	31.3	33.5	35.9	28.0	23.8	20.4	17.6	25.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	38.6	36.4	36.7	35.1	29.0	29.9	28.2	26.8	25.0	25.2	28.7	32.2	31.0
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 2/	9.8%	9.3%	9.2%	8.6%	7.1%	7.1%	6.8%	6.4%	6.1%	6.3%	7.2%	8.2%	7.7%
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	8.0%	7.6%	7.8%	8.0%	7.5%	7.3%	7.1%	7.3%	7.8%	7.6%	7.8%	8.1%	7.7%
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS 3/	271.1	269.7	271.8	276.4	281.3	288.0	280.3	280.9	282.8	281.4	280.1	276.8	278.4
MANUFACTURING	21.4	21.0	20.6	20.9	21.5	22.2	22.4	22.5	22.7	22.5	21.7	20.9	21.7
DURABLE GOODS	13.2	13.1	12.8	12.8	13.2	14.0	14.2	14.2	14.3	13.9	13.5	12.7	13.5
24 LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.7	8.0	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.2	8.0	8.4
33 PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4
OTHER DURABLE GOODS	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.7
NON-DURABLE GOODS	8.2	7.9	7.8	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.2
20 FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6
27 PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4
29 PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0
OTHER NON-DURABLE GOODS	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2
MINING	7.0	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.3	6.7	6.8
10 METAL MINING	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
12 & 14 COAL AND NON-METAL MINING	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5
13 OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.4
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	8.6	8.1	8.7	10.5	12.3	13.2	14.1	13.5	12.8	12.6	12.0	9.6	11.3
15 GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.3	2.6	3.2
16 HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.6	3.7	3.9	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.7	2.4	3.1
17 SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.9	5.3	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.1	4.6	5.0
TRANSPORATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	20.6	20.4	20.5	20.6	20.8	20.9	20.7	20.8	21.0	20.8	20.5	19.8	20.6
40 RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.5	4.0
41-47 TRANSPORTATION EXCEPT RAILROAD	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.2	7.8	8.0
48 & 49 COMMUNICATION AND UTILITIES	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	72.5	71.5	72.5	74.6	75.7	77.7	78.1	77.8	77.5	75.9	76.5	77.3	75.6
WHOLESALE TRADE	16.4	16.3	16.4	16.9	17.0	17.1	17.4	17.1	16.8	16.7	16.5	16.4	16.8
RETAIL TRADE	56.0	55.2	56.1	57.6	58.7	60.5	60.7	60.6	60.7	59.3	59.9	60.9	58.9
53 & 56 GENERAL MERCHANDISE, APAREL	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	7.9	8.3	8.9	8.1
54 FOOD STORES	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.7	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.1	8.8
55 AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS, SERVICE STATIONS	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.0
58 EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	20.5	20.3	21.0	21.9	22.5	23.4	23.3	23.3	23.2	22.3	22.5	22.3	22.2
52, 57, 59 BLDG. MAT., FURNITURE, MISC.	11.5	11.2	11.2	11.6	11.7	12.0	12.0	11.9	12.1	11.7	11.7	12.2	11.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.5	13.5	13.4	13.3	13.1	13.1	13.4	13.3
SERVICES	58.5	59.0	59.5	59.9	60.0	61.1	61.6	61.5	60.9	60.2	60.0	59.2	60.1
70 HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.3	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.1	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.7
72 PERSONAL SERVICES	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0
80 MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	20.9	21.0	21.0	21.1	21.1	21.3	21.5	21.6	21.5	21.4	21.4	21.3	21.3
OTHER SERVICES	28.7	29.1	29.2	29.6	29.6	29.1	29.2	29.0	29.3	29.1	29.1	28.6	29.1
GOVERNMENT	69.3	69.9	70.1	70.0	70.9	72.4	62.9	64.8	67.9	69.5	69.9	70.0	69.0
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	11.8	11.8	11.8	12.0	12.8	13.4	13.6	13.5	12.8	11.9	11.9	11.5	12.4
STATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	6.5	6.1	7.4	9.5	9.7	9.4	8.5
OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.9	10.6	10.9	11.2	11.1	11.0	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.8
LOCAL EDUCATION	23.5	24.1	24.2	23.4	23.5	23.1	14.8	17.1	21.1	22.4	23.0	23.8	22.0
OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.8	15.2	16.3	16.9	17.0	15.5	15.1	14.6	14.8	15.3

1/ ESTIMATES BASED ON NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE, CENSUS AND OTHER RELATIONSHIPS; INCLUDES NONAGRICULTURAL SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY AND DOMESTIC WORKERS.

2/ COMPUTED FROM WHOLE (UNROUNDED) NUMBERS.

3/ 1972 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION ESTABLISHMENT DATA. SUBTOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING.

PRODUCED IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, BY:
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BUREAU
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY, HELENA, MONTANA
REVISED TO 1985 BENCHMARKS.

MONTANA

ANNUAL STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1984

April 1986

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVG.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE-PERSONS 1/	381.6	382.2	389.7	401.6	406.8	421.4	418.5	422.9	414.7	408.6	401.8	398.1	404.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	344.7	347.3	355.1	369.3	379.0	390.9	389.1	395.3	390.7	383.4	374.8	368.4	374.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	17.0	18.5	22.2	27.3	28.2	32.1	34.3	36.8	28.7	24.4	21.0	18.0	25.7
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	36.9	34.9	34.6	32.3	27.8	30.5	29.4	27.6	24.0	25.2	27.0	29.7	30.0
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 2/	9.7%	9.1%	8.9%	8.0%	6.8%	7.2%	7.0%	6.5%	5.8%	6.2%	6.7%	7.5%	7.4%
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	7.8%	7.3%	7.5%	7.4%	7.2%	7.4%	7.4%	7.4%	7.4%	7.5%	7.3%	7.4%	7.4%
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS 3/	269.1	270.1	272.7	277.2	283.1	288.6	283.9	286.0	289.7	287.3	284.0	281.3	281.1
MANUFACTURING	21.6	21.4	21.1	21.1	22.3	23.2	23.7	23.8	23.6	23.4	22.9	22.3	22.5
DURABLE GOODS	12.6	12.8	12.3	12.5	13.6	14.4	15.0	15.1	14.9	14.6	14.1	13.7	13.8
24 LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	8.4	8.4	7.8	7.5	8.5	9.0	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.2	8.9	8.8	8.8
33 PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
OTHER DURABLE GOODS	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.5
NON-DURABLE GOODS	9.0	8.6	8.8	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.7
20 FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1
27 PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
29 PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
OTHER NON-DURABLE GOODS	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4
MINING	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.7	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.5	8.1	7.7	7.7
10 METAL MINING	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1
12 & 14 COAL AND NON-METAL MINING	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3
13 OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.3
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	9.6	9.6	10.1	11.5	12.8	14.2	15.0	15.3	14.8	14.2	12.7	10.9	12.6
15 GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.1	3.5	3.8
16 HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.5	3.9	4.5	4.9	5.1	4.7	4.1	3.3	2.5	3.7
17 SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.6	5.0	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.3	4.9	5.0
TRANSPORATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	20.2	20.1	20.2	20.3	20.7	21.1	20.8	21.0	21.4	21.1	21.4	21.3	20.8
40 RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.1
41-47 TRANSPORTATION EXCEPT RAILROAD	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.9	7.6	7.7	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.7
48 & 49 COMMUNICATION AND UTILITIES	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	72.6	72.2	73.2	74.3	75.9	78.1	78.3	78.8	77.8	76.4	76.2	76.9	75.9
WHOLESALE TRADE	17.0	16.9	17.1	17.4	17.7	17.8	17.8	17.7	17.4	17.5	17.3	17.0	17.4
RETAIL TRADE	55.6	55.3	56.1	56.9	58.2	60.3	60.5	61.1	60.4	58.9	58.9	59.9	58.5
53 & 56 GENERAL MERCHANDISE, PAREL	8.2	7.8	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.7	9.2	8.3
54 FOOD STORES	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.4
55 AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS, SERVICE STATIONS	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.6
58 EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	20.7	20.9	21.4	21.9	22.6	23.5	23.6	23.9	23.6	22.3	21.8	21.9	22.3
52, 57, 59 BLDG. MAT., FURNITURE, MISC.	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.6	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.1	11.9	12.1	12.0	12.4	11.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.3	13.2	13.3	13.4
SERVICES	56.9	57.7	58.5	59.5	59.5	61.0	61.5	61.5	60.8	59.6	59.1	59.0	59.6
70 HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.6	6.8	8.0	8.6	8.6	7.5	6.5	6.1	6.1	6.9
72 PERSONAL SERVICES	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8
80 MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	20.8	20.8	20.9	20.9	21.1	21.3	21.1	21.1	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0
OTHER SERVICES	27.7	28.3	28.8	29.1	28.9	29.0	28.9	29.0	29.3	29.3	29.1	29.0	28.9
GOVERNMENT	67.9	68.9	69.3	70.0	71.0	69.6	62.8	63.6	69.9	70.7	70.4	69.9	68.7
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	11.8	11.8	11.8	12.0	12.6	13.5	14.2	14.2	13.9	12.9	12.4	12.1	12.8
STATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	6.8	6.6	7.6	9.0	8.8	8.9	8.4
OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	11.6	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.5
LOCAL EDUCATION	23.1	23.7	24.0	24.3	24.2	20.8	14.7	14.8	20.9	23.4	24.1	23.9	21.8
OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.6	15.0	16.0	16.4	17.3	15.9	14.9	14.6	14.6	15.2

1/ ESTIMATES BASED ON NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE, CENSUS AND OTHER RELATIONSHIPS; INCLUDES NONAGRICULTURAL SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY AND DOMESTIC WORKERS.

2/ COMPUTED FROM WHOLE (UNROUNDED) NUMBERS.

3/ 1972 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION ESTABLISHMENT DATA. SUBTOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING.

4/ SOURCE

PRODUCED IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, BY:
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BUREAU
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY, HELENA, MONTANA
REVISED TO 1985 BENCHMARKS.

SOURCES OF DATA

S-1. Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor & Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). LAUS data (Local Area Unemployment Statistics program) are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark and are the official BLS approved series that are used to allocate Federal funds and determine eligibility for Federal assistance programs. This series represents employment and unemployment by place of residence and are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series (CES data). Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed.

S-2. Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau. The unadjusted unemployment rate is prepared by the LAUS program in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The seasonally adjusted rate is an unofficial series and is provided only as an informational economic time-series.

S-3. Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau from LAUS data. Data for Congressional Districts, Service Delivery Areas and Labor Force Areas are calculated from the official data series by summing up employment and unemployment for the appropriate counties involved and calculating an unemployment rate from the summed data for each area.

S-4. Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data from the CES (Current Employment Statistics) program represents employment by place-of-work and cover full-time and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The data exclude the self-employed, volunteers, unpaid family workers, and domestic workers. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data are collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries, nonsupervisory workers in private service-producing industries, and construction workers in construction industries. The earnings figures are "gross" figures; that is, they reflect changes in wage rates, shift differentials, and premium pay for overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

S-5. Tabulations produced by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and reprinted by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only. This is a national data series because Montana data is not available.

S-6. Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau from Unemployment Insurance administrative records and is produced for informational purposes only.

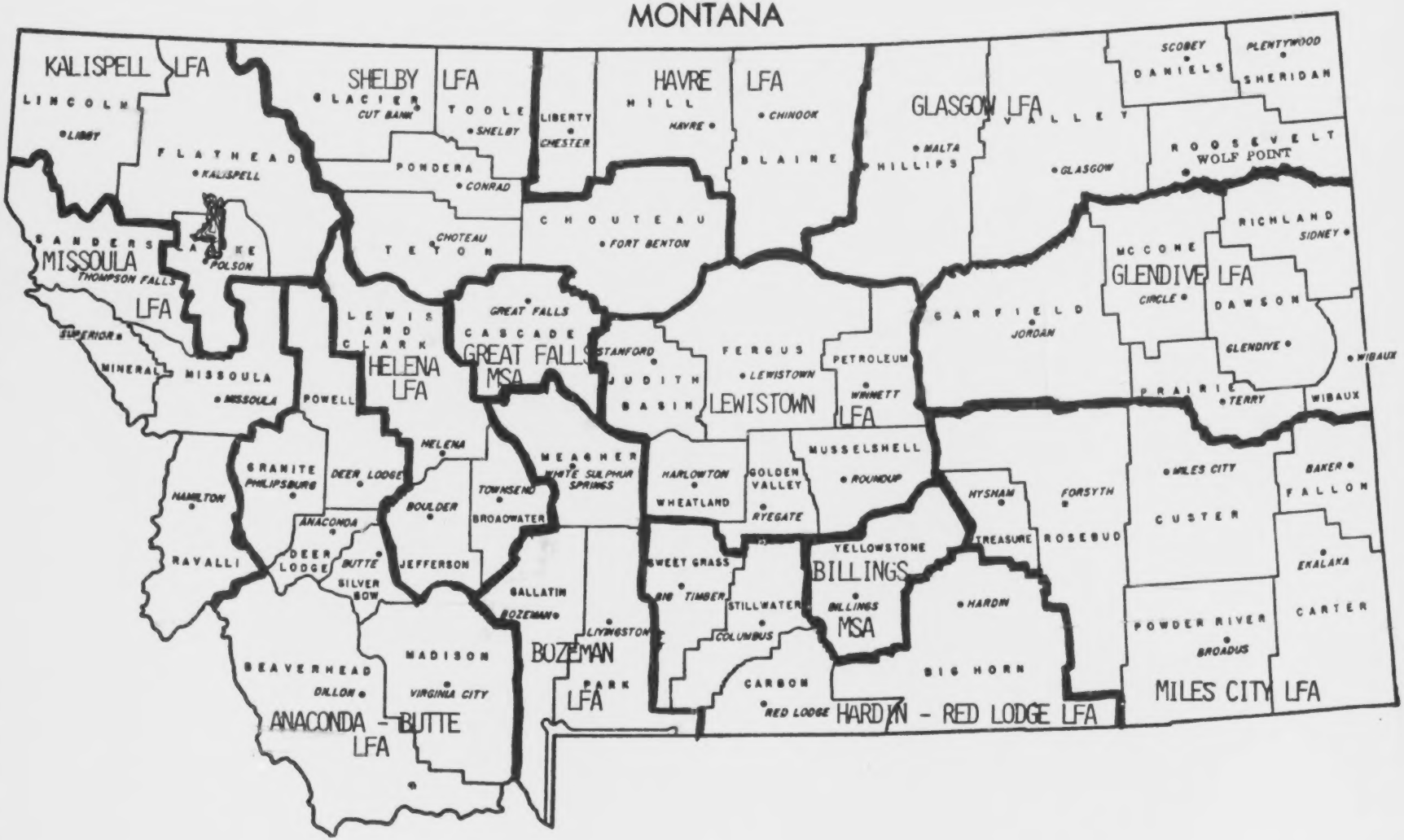
S-7. Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Unemployment Insurance Division to meet federal reporting requirements (ETA 5159, DE 230, and ETA 2112 Reports) and is reprinted by the Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only.

S-8. Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Unemployment Insurance Division and is reprinted by the Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only. (DE 230 Report.)

LABOR FORCE AREAS

IN

MONTANA



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